DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 018 *28 January 1986*

INTRABLOC AFFAIRS

Hungary Site of Pact Maneuvers With CSSR, USSR [Budapest] AA 1
CSSR Group Attending CEMA Nuclear-Energy Parley [Prague] AA 1
Socialist Countries View Satellite, Computer Links [Havana] AA 1

ALBANIA

ZERI I POPULLIT on Gorbachev Arms Proposal B 1
Gjirokaster Delegation Leaves for Greece B 1

BULGARIA

Further on BCP Central Committee Plenum C 1
Speakers Listed [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jan] C 1
Plenum Decision [RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jan] C 2
Doynov Leaves for Budapest CEMA Session C 2
Lukanov Departs for Paris Cooperation Meeting C 2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Allies Fail To Support U.S. Anti-Libyan Moves [Berko] D 1
Murin Confers With U.S. MBFR Envoy in Prague D 1
Scope of Precongress TV Programs Announced [Bratislava PRAVDA 25 Jan] D 2
Rohlicek Praises CSSR-USSR Cooperation Plan [RUDE PRAVO 23 Jan] D 2
Husak Receives Soviet Ambassador Lomakin D 4
Slovak Officials Receive Warsaw Pact's Lomov D 4
RUDE PRAVO Reports Chnoupek, Qaddumi Speeches [21 Jan] D 5
Public Demands Stiff Penalties for Economic Crime [RUDE PRAVO 17 Jan] D 6
Long-Term Economic Agreement Signed With France D 8
Preliminary District, City Party Conferences End [Brelikova] D 8

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Honecker Holds Talks With Zambian Defense Minister E 1
Delegation Departs E 1
PRC Trade Union Delegation Begins Visit to Berlin E 2
Tisch Receives Chen Bingquan E 2

Beil Discusses Trade, Economic Ties With Swedes E 2
Fischer Confers With Cuban Vice Foreign Minister E 3
Schuerer Meets With Iraqi Planning Minister E 3
Cooperation Agreement Signed With DRA Foreign Ministry E 4
[Kabul]
Exchanges With FRG Trade Unionists Reported E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 18-19 Jan]
Cultural, Scientific Protocol Signed With France E 4
Chemical Industry Minister Examines Sector's Plans E 5
Mining, Metals Minister Views Production Targets E 6

HUNGARY

MAGYAR HIRLAP on USSR Disarmament Proposals F 1
[21 Jan]
Faluvegi Outlines Cooperation Prospects With FRG F 1
[DPA]
Marjai Addresses Management Workers Union F 2
[Hegedues]
Turkish Ambassasor Pays Farewell Visit F 2
[MAGYAR HIRLAP 20 Jan]

POLAND

Jaruzelski Gives Economic Reform Post to Messner G 1
Jaruzelski Meets, Addresses Media Editors G 1
Press Seized After Church-Bound Truck Searched G 1
Jaruzelski Greets Wisla-Odra Conference G 2
National Bank Officer on Foreign Investment G 2
[GAZETA OLSZTYSKA 16 Jan]
More on Self-Management National Conference G 3
Messner, Szaladja Attend G 3
Wozniak Speaks; Session Ends G 3
Government-Trade Union Economic Talks Open G 5
Sofia's RABOTNICHESKO DELO Interviews Gorywoda G 6
[15 Jan]
PZPR Revision Plenum Hears Precongress Actions G 7
[Wajszczuk in TRYBUNA LUDU 18-19 Jan]
Silesian Military Plan Precongress Party Tasks G 8
[Koziara in ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI 20 Jan]
PRON Council Calls for 'Moral Rebirth,' Concludes G 9
Urban Criticizes Union, Political Pluralism G 9
[RZECZPOSPOLITA 10 Jan]
Mokryszczak Discusses 10th Congress Preparations G 11
[TRYBUNA LUDU 8 Jan]

ROMANIA

Bucharest Ceremony Marks Ceausescu's Birthday H 1
Party 'Homage' H 1
Ceausescu Speech [SCINTEIA 27 Jan] H 1
Birthday Greetings From Pakistan's Ziaul Haq H 7
Executive Committee Approves Industrial Goals H 8
Equal Rights Rooted in Romanian History H 8
[Gere in ROMANIA LIBERA 25 Jan]
Survey Reveals 2 Decades of Economic Growth H 11
Tarhon Named New Minister of Silviculture H 11
[SCINTEIA 18 Jan]

YUGOSLAVIA

'Serious' Accidents Curtail NATO Maneuvers I 1
Federal Executive Council Member Sucic Dies I 1
LCY Presidium Discusses Socioeconomic Problems I 1
Srebic Departs for Moscow Economic Talks I 2
Elections to Federal Chamber Set for 14-21 April I 2
Further on LCY Central Committee Session I 3
Political System Debates I 3
[BORBA 15 Jan]
Discussion of Workers' Income I 6
Conclusions on Critical Analysis I 10
Kosovo Official Cited on Nationalism Situation I 10
Italian President Cossiga Pays Official Visit I 12
Arrival in Dubrovnik I 12
Talks With Vlajkovic I 12
Second Round of Talks Held I 12
Economic, Cultural Links Discussed I 14
Cossiga, Vlajkovic Statements I 14
Mideast, Terrorism Concerns Cited I 15
[ANSA]
Montenegro To Change Composition of Presidency I 16

HUNGARY SITE OF PACT MANEUVERS WITH CSSR, USSR

LD271522 Budapest Domestic Service in Hugarian 1500 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Tactical maneuvers are to get under way in our country in the next few days, in line with the yearly Warsaw Pact training plan. Reservists will also participate in the exercises, which will involve the assigned staffs and troops of the Hungarian People's Army, the Czchoslovak People's Army, and the Soviet Army.

CSSR GROUP ATTENDING CEMA NUCLEAR-ENERGY PARLEY

LD271718 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1430 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation headed by Ladislav Gerle, federal vice premier, arrived in Budapest today where tomorrow and the day after it will attend the 13th session of the inter-governmental commission for coordination of cooperation among the CEMA member-states and Yugoslavia in the manufacture of equipment for nuclear power plants.

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES VIEW SATELLITE, COMPUTER LINKS

FL212200 Havana Radio Periodico del Aire in Spanish 1700 GMT 21 Jan 86

Text] The third meeting of the coordination councils of the National Centers for the Automated Exchange of Information began here today in the Cuban Academy of Sciences' Institute of Scientific and Technical Documentation and Information. Specialists from the USSR, Bulgaria, the CSSR, Mongolia, Hungary, Poland, and Cuba will share their experiences and sign agreements to develop satellite links with computers and micro-computers. This will allow for mutual access to their respective information resources and will constitute an important support of the scientific-technical development of the socialist countries.

ZERI I POPULLIT ON GORBACHEV ARMS PROPOSAL

AU211312 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 21 Jan 86

["An Unreal and Demagogic Plan on 'a World Without Arms'" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, January 21 (ATA) -- In an article about the "global disarmament plan", recently announced by the secretary general of the Soviet revisionist party, Gorbachev, the newspaper "ZERI I POPULLIT" stresses that it is an unreal and demagogical plan of the Soviet Union and this can be noticed at first sight. Kremlin does not and even cannot aim at genuinely liquidating all its nuclear weapons, just as this cannot be done by the United States either. The Soviet leader, who knows well that this plan can never be implemented, makes such proposals because heis in need of making spectacular gesture on the international arena to achieve the goals of his domestic and foreign policies.

"The global disarmament plan" proclaimed by the Soviet leader, "ZERI I POPULLIT" underlines, is intended to cover up the global arms race of the superpowers in all kinds of weapons, be they conventional or nuclear, deployed on land, sea or in space. It also seeks to arouse confusion in and split the struggle of the peoples by putting their struggle against armament and warmongering preparations of the superpowers on the road of capitulation and submission to nuclear blackmail. Through such plans it is aimed to create illusions among the peoples and persuade them into believing that total disarmament can be achieved by means of bargains, agreements and good will on the part of the superpowers. At the same time they constitute efforts to prettify and spread illusions about the nature of imperialism as a force which is allegedly bent for peace and disarmament. That is why the representatives of international imperialism, including Reagan, welcomed this plan.

Many decades of talks, agreements, proposals and plans, have gone by, the paper stresses, but their fruitless result is common knowledge as the world is filled with local wars more than at any other time. Now, over the next 15 years, Gorbachev aims to achieve for all kinds of arms what has never been attained for one particular kind of weapon. Understandbly, his aim is not to disarm the superpowers and other imperialist powers, but to strip the peoples of their vigilance and mobilisation. However, the peoples have enough experience not to trust the new and old abortive slogan for a "World without arms, armies and wars"?

Constantly struggling and denouncing the aggressive policy of the superpowers, "ZERI I POPULLIT" emphasizes, the Party of Labour of Albania has made a profound analysis of the imperialist strategy and has drawn clear conclusions which indicate that complete conventional or nuclear disarmament cannot be achieved without destroying imperialism. Still less can anyone think disarmament may be a result of the meetings and agreements between the superpowers.

GIROKASTER DELEGATION LEAVES FOR GREECE

AU261426 Tirana ATA in English 0740 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Tirana, January 26 (ATA) -- At the invitation of the prefecture of Ioannina, a delegation of the Executive Committee of the People's Council of Gjirokaster District, led by the chairman of this committee, Flamur Cani, left for a friendly visit to Greece, on January 25.

FURTHER ON BCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Speakers Listed

AU271927 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO 26 Jan 86 p 1

["Plenum of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party"]

[Excerpt] On 24 and 25 January 1986 a plenum of the BCP Central Committee was held in the Boyana residence. Apart from the members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee, the following also took part in the plenum: The chairman and members of the bureau of the Central Control-Auditing Commission of the BCP; the secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union and members of the Standing Committee of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; ministers, first deputy ministers, and chairmen on the executive committees of the okrug people's councils who are not members of the BCP Central Committee; general directors of scientific-production and economic trusts and combines; rectors of higher education establishments; directors of scientific research and planning-design institutes and leaders of other scientific organizations; responsible workers from the apparatus of the BCP Central Committee; and representatives of the central leaderships of the Fatherland Front, the Trade Unions, the Komsomol, and of the mass information media.

Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, delivered a speech in connection with the documents which had been distributed in advance, "Basic Trends and Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee," and the opening speech before the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee.

The following also spoke: Georgi Pankov, member of the BCP Central Committee and minister of the chemical industry; Ivan Panev, member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Plovdiv Okrug BCP Committee; Grisha Filipov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; Vladimir Lazarov, section leader at the Central Institute for Computer Technology; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union; Delyana Chavdarova, member of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission and chairman of the non-ferrous metallurgy corporation, Blagovest Sendov, deputy chairman and chief scientific secretary of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences; Chudomir Aleksandrov, member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Nikola Stefanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and a head of department of the BCP Central Committee; Ognyan Panov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and acting director of the institute for Social Management under the BCP Central Committee; Anastasiy Donchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Razgrad Okrug BCP Committee, Petur Dyulgerov, candidate member of the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Council of Bulgarian Trade Unions; Lyubomir Levchev, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Writers' Union; Todor Todorov, rector of the Higher Machine-Electrical Institute in Gabrovo; Kostadin Dzhatev, member of the BCP Central Committee and a worker at the metal-cutting machines scientific-production combine in Sofia; Stoyan Markov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress; Nikolay Iribadzhakov, member of the BCP Central Committee and responsible editor of the NOVO VREME journal; Ivan Iliev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee; Nikolay Iliev, scientific secretary of the Institute for Technical Cybernetics and Robotics; Vasil Tsurvenkov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and secretary of the Sofia Grad BCP Committee; Ivan Tenev, general director of the "Izot" State Economic Trust; Vasil Kolarov, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the

Bulgarian National Bank; Mincho Yovchev, candidate member of the BCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Stara Tagora Okrug BCP Committee; Ivan Prumov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Central Cooperative Union; and Ivan Pekhlivanov, member of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association.

Plenum Decision

AU271910 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 26 Jan 86 p 1

["Decision of the Plenum of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee Held on 24 and 25 January 1986"]

[Text] After a thorough discussion in depth of the "Basic Trends and Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee" introduced by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and his opening speech before the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, the plenum resolved:

That it gives a high assessment and unanimously approves the "Basic Trends and Tasks for the Implementation of the Decisions of the February 1985 Plenum of the BCP Central Committee" worked out by Comrade Todor Zhivkov and his opening speech before the Politburo of the BCP Central Committee, as a broad, scientifically based program for action of the party, state, economic, and public organs and organizations; for the wide and consistent introduction of the achievements of scientific and technical progress, for the further development of our comprehensive cooperation and drawing together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community; and for the accelerated construction of the developed socialist society in Bulgaria.

The documents approved, as well as the speeches made at the plenum, are to form the basis for the creation of a new economic, political, and ideological climate; for the drawing up of normative acts;for the practical implementation of the decisions of the February 1985 plenum; for the accountability-election party conferences; and for the preparation of the 13th Bulgarian Communist Party Congress.

DOYNOV LEAVES FOR BUDAPEST CEMA SESSION

AU271637 Sofia BTA in English 1619 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Sofia, January 27 (BTA) -- Mr Ognyan Doynov, member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the BCP, chairman of the Council of Ministers' Economic Council and minister of mechanical engineering, departed today for Budapest to attend the 13th session of the Intergovernmental Commission for Nuclear Equipment of the C.M.E.A. member-countries.

LUKANOV DEPARTS FOR PARIS COOPERATION MEETING

AU271620 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Andrey Lukanov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has left for Paris. He is chairman of the Bulgarian section of the Intergovernmental Bulgarian-French Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation, which will be holding its regular session.

ALLIES FAIL TO SUPPORT U.S. ANTI-LIBYAN MOVES

LD241746 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1130 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Commentary by Michel Berko, station editor, on U.S. Deputy Secretary of State John Whitehead's visit to West European countries]

[Text] The White House envoy saw for himself in Western Europe that the effect of the U.S. attemptes to win support for military intervention against Libya is zero. Western Europe also refused to get involved in economic sanctions against Libya. The fiasco of John Whitehead's mission is all the greater for the fact that he was unable to present a single scrap of evidence that Libya and its leader, in person, support or approve of the terrorist attacks in Europe. From Ankara and Athens through to Brussels, London and Ottawa, wherever John Whitehead tried to insist on sanctions being taken against Libya, in all these cities he received only objections, disagreement and, in certain cases, criticism of this action taken by Washington.

The Libyan Government has officially declared that it does not approve of the terrorist attacks in Vienna and Rome, but to no avail. Despite these assurances and despite the lack of evidence about Libya's involvement with or support for the terrorists, the U.S. is continuing its policy of maintaining tension and of threats against Libya. U.S. envoy Whitehead did not, it is true, find any sympathy for the policy of embargoes and sanctions, but all the same, manuevers of the U.S. Armed Forces began close to Libyan shores today.

Many foreign observers are asking whether it is really Libya that the White House has set its sights on, or whether, within the framework of the so-called new edition of the policy of globalism, Washington is just trying to divert attention from Central America and occupy Western Europe, in particular, with the situation in the Mediterranean so that it can continue undisturbed with its policy of threats towards Nicaragua.

Not unconnected with the U.S. campaign against Libya is the present diplomatic offensive by Israel in Western Europe, aimed at further eliminating the remainder of the Palestinian resistance.

MURIN CONFERS WITH U.S. MBFR ENVOY IN PRAGUE

LD232245 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Deputy Foreign Minister Stefan Murin received Ambassador Robert Blackwell, head of the U.S. delegation at the Vienna MBFR talks, in the Cernin Palace in Prague today. They discussed possibilities for achieving progress at these talks in harmony with the agreed mandate.

Stefan Murin stressed that the CSSR will actively fight to achieve progress in settling issues on halting feverish armament on earth, preventing the militarization of space, doing away with nuclear arms, and the overall improvement of the situation in the world in keeping with the stand of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government on the declaration by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

SCOPE OF PRE-CONGRESS TV PROGRAMS ANNOUNCED

AU271307 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 25 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Bratislava (CTK) -- For some time now the creative efforts of Czechoslovak television have been concentrating on the preparation of broadcasting programs on the significant political and social events of 1986. Studio XVII, which television viewers have already taken note of, represents one of the central forms of news broadcasts devoted to the CPCZ's 17th Congress. It will bring us closer to the entire period of preparations for and the course of the congress and also to its ideas and conclusions. According to information acquired by Bratislava journalists at yesterday's [24 January] talk with Eugen Hansiko, first deputy director of Czechoslovak television in the Slovak SR, the broadcasts during this period will be aimed at looking at the development of our society in all spheres of life; and they will be oriented toward an active approach to the tasks of the coming period. From this viewpoint, the program series "Beacons of the Coming Age" is particularly remarkable; its topics deal with the development of significant branches of the national economy up to the year 2000. The program series "By Us, For Us" [Sami Sebe] will be devoted to the fulfillment of election programs in selected districts of the Slovak SR. On the occasion of the 65th anniversary of the CPCZ's establishment, television will broadcast profiles of the founders and outstanding figures of the communist and workers movement. The problems connected with these significant events will be reflected in all types of programs.

ROHLICEK PRAISES CSSR-USSR COOPERATION PLAN

AU241303 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 23 Jan 86 pp 1,7

[CTK correspondent: "Session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Intergovernmental Commission Ended in Moscow; New Forms of Cooperation"]

[Text] Moscow (CTK correspondent) -- The 26th session of the Czechoslovak-Soviet intergovernmental commission for economic and scientific cooperation ended with the signing of a protocol in Moscow on 22 January. The Czechoslovak delegation to the talks was headed by CSSR Deputy Premier Rudolf Rohlicek, the Soviet by Aleksey Antonov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

The commission discussed the possibilities of perfecting and deepening the mutually advantageous cooperation between the two states on the basis of the agreed Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR for the Period Until the Year 2000, and approved the plan for realizing this program.

The session voiced appreciation of the results of the coordination of the CSSR and the USSR national economic plans for the development of science and technology for the 1986-90 period, which made it possible to concretize the basic directions of our cooperation.

The commission further evaluated practical measures aimed at developing specialization and production cooperation, above all in engineering, and at developing new, progressive forms of cooperation, including setting up joint Czechoslovak-Soviet production associations.

Also discussed was the development of bilateral exchange of goods between the CSSR and the USSR, the possibilities of perfecting goods transportation between the two states, and raising the technological standards and quality of bilaterally delivered products.

Rudolf Rohlicek gave CTK's Moscow correspondent an interview on the results of the commission's session. He said that the adopted plan of measures aimed at implementing the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR for the Period Until the Year 2000 is a document which contains in 10 parts a package of contractually legal, foreign trade, and planning measures, as well as the specific tasks of central offices and ministries of the two countries in the main spheres of mutual cooperation.

In planning activity, the plan envisages cooperation in the coordination of the CSSR and the USSR state plans, in the construction of joint projects, in raising the technological standard of machinery and equipment, and in paring down economically unjustified imports of technology from the capitalist states, the deputy premier said.

The joint tasks of cooperation in science and technology are oriented toward resolving problems of basic research as well as toward resolving the priority comprehensive and important branch problems of science and technology. In this part, the plan is interlinked with the Comprehensive Program of Scientific-Technological Progress of the CEMA Member-Countries Until the Year 2000, which was adopted at the recent extraordinary CEMA session. This is a sphere of cooperation that yields the highest economic effect for all participants, that resolves immediate problems of intensification, and creates the necessary conditions for the elimination of the historically-arisen scientific-technological, but also economic, edge of some advanced capitalist states, Rudolf Rohlicek stressed.

In the sphere of foreign trade, and of economic and technological cooperation, the plan contains implementation tasks aimed not only at the growth of bilateral goods exchange in accordance with the long-term trade agreement and its annual protocols, but also in accordance with agreement on international specialization and cooperation of production and plans concerning technical and technological modernization and reconstruction of production enterprises, and construction of projects in the CSSR, such as nuclear power plants, the Prague subway, the Bratislava rapid transit [rychlodraha], and similar projects.

The fourth and fifth parts of the plan contain tasks aimed at satisfying the needs of the national economy fuels, energy, and raw materials, as well as with semifinished products and materials produced by the ferrous and nonferrous metallurgical sector. We will ensure that the needs for fuels, energy, raw and other materials are covered not only through extensive, but also intensive methods -- by reducing the production sector's consumption of materials and fuels on the basis of the implementation of the results of scientific-technological progress and the streamlining of the structure of the production sector and exports.

The sixth part of the plan contains no less important tasks. It concerns cooperation in engineering, the electrotechnical industry, and in electronics. For example, a list has been worked out of 110 group of machinery and equipment being delivered from the CSSR to the USSR, and of 50 types of machines being imported from the USSR to the CSSR, whose technological standard has to be raised and which are of a considerable importance for raising the technological standard of production in the two states.

A plan was also worked out according to which a production of about 65 types of machinery will begin in Czechoslovakia, machinery that to date has been imported from other countries. This machinery will have an important place in Czechoslovak exports to the Soviet Union in the Eighth 5-Year Plan.

The seventh part of the plan links the hitherto successful Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation in the chemical and petrochemical industries, the eighth concerns tasks connected with ensuring the transportation of goods between the CSSR and the USSR, the penultimate concerns the production of consumer goods and foodstuffs and technological reconstruction of enterprises of the light and food industries, and the final part deals with cooperation between enterprises and organizations of Soviet federative republics and the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics.

In all parts of the plan of measures, one envisages a comprehensive solution of tasks in the entire research-production-usage cycle. It further envisages the development of direct relations between the economic organizations of the two countries aimed at resolving issues concerning specialization and cooperation of production, at perfecting the technical and technological standards of production processes, and at resolving problems of scientific-technological cooperation, the deputy premier stressed.

In view of the linkage of these measures with the 5-year period of the development of the national economy, the plan of measures is, in terms of time, clearly limited to 1990. However, it is open-ended, which means that it will be systematically redefined and amended, taking into account the results of cooperation and the specifically changing internal and external conditions in the development of the two countries' economies.

Czechoslovakia attaches exceptional importance to the Program of Long-Term Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation Between the CSSR and the USSR for the Period Until the Year 2000, and to the plan for its implementation. There is no doubt that these important documents will contribute to the deepening of the integrated union of the two countries' economies, that they will accelerate scientific-technological progress in the CSSR, and that their final results will play a vital role in the intensification of the Czechoslovak economy, R. Rohlicek added.

HUSAK RECEIVES SOVIET AMBASSADOR LOMAKIN

LD271708 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 14 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Gustav Husak, general Secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Republic, received today Viktor Lomakin, the Soviet ambassador to Czechoslovakia. He discussed with him some topical issues concerning Czechoslovak-Soviet cooperation.

SLOVAK OFFICIALS RECEIVE WAWSAW PACT'S LOMOV

LD202108 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Text] Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, received Lieutenant General Viktor Lomov, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member states at the Czechoslovak Ministry of National Defense, in Bratislava today in connection with his taking up his post. On the same occasion, he was also received by Peter Colotka, member of the CPCZ Central Committee and Slovak premier, and Viliam Salgovic, member of the CPSL Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Slovak National Council.

RUDE PRAVO REPORTS CHNOUPEK, QADDUMI SPEECHES

AU231055 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 21 Jan 86 p 1

[CTK report: "Support for the Just Struggle of the Palestinian People"]

[Text] Prague -- Negotiations between Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, and Faruq Qaddumi, PLO Executive Committee member and head of the PLO's political department, were held on Monday [20 January] at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. During their talk, which was characterized by a friendly atmosphere, the two representatives exchanged views on the development of Czechoslovak-Palestinian relations and on the possibilities of further deepening them.

Faruq Qaddumi briefed B. Chnoupek on the current situation in the Palestinian resistance movement and on the steps that are being taken by the PLO to renew the unity of the entire movement on the basis of the struggle to realize the inalienable legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, particularly the right to set up their own independent state. Bohuslav Chnoupek and Faruq Qaddumi also assessed topical issues of the current international situation. They both welcomed concurrently the new Soviet disarmament proposals contained in Mikhail Gorbachev's declaration, and expressed their support for these proposals. They devoted great attention to the Mideast area, which represents one of the weightiest and most dangerous hotbeds of tension, within the regional and also within a broader international framework. The basic cause of the situation is always the same -- the persistent refusal to resolve the Palestinian issue, and the endeavors to ignore it on the part of Israel.

Later, Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek gave a festive dinner in Faruq Qaddumi's honor; it was attended by Thomas Travnicek, deputy chairman of the CSSR National Front Central Committee; Bohuslav Kucera, deputh chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly; Richard Nejezchleb, deputy chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly's Chamber of People; Milan Vondruska, minister of education in the Czech SR; Jan Zelenka, director of Czechslovak Television; and other representatives of Czechoslovak political and public life. In his toast Bohuslave Chnoupek stated that Faruq Qaddumi's visit is taking place in a complicated international situation; and that for this reason we, like all peace-loving peoples in the world, regard it as the most important issue of today to avert the threat of a nuclear war, to halt feverish armament on earth, to prevent its transfer into space, and to achieve a return to detente.

That is why we welcome the new and extremely important Soviet initiatives to realize in stages, and to complete by the end of the century, the process of liquidating nuclear arms in Europe and throughout the world; naturally, provided that already during the first stage the USSR and the United States renounce the mutual development, tests, and deployment of offensive space arms. We regard the prolongation of the USSR's unilateral moratorium on nuclear explosions by 3 months as yet further telling proof of the policy of good examples.

Thus, in the spirit of the best traditions of its Leninist foreign policy, the Soviet Union has taken yet another highly specific step which mobilizes literally the whole world. This is the best proof of its good will to implement the letter and spirit of the Geneva meeting between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan. Now, and in the coming days, we will see whether the other side, too, intends to take a realistic path, or whether it merely wants to simulate this for the benefit of its own narrow interests. This should become apparent particularly in Geneva, but also in Vienna and Stockholm.

As regards the peaceful and just solution of the Mideast conflict, Minister Chnoupek stated that the path to the real fulfillment of the interests of the Arab people is shown by the proposal to convene an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all interested sides, including the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We are firmly convinced that the only prerequisite of the Palestinian people's victory in the struggle for the lofty ideals of their revolution lies in overcoming the difficulties which the Palestinian resistance movement is currently experiencing. We consider it most important to renew the movement's unity on clearcut anti-imperialist foundations. The same applies to the coordination of the PLO's courses with all progressive and democratic forces of the world, and with all progressive and democratic forces of the world, and with all Arab countries that consistently stand on the principled positions of the fight against the hegemonist expansionist policy of imperialism and Zionism.

Faruq Qaddumi stated in his toast that his visit to Czechoslovakia, a friendly country, lies within the framework of deepening and developing the traditional relations of friendship between the PLO and the CSSR, in the interests of coordinating the common fight against the course of the U.S. Administration that is aimed against international detente and at escalating armament and creating and fanning the hotbeds of tension in the world.

This line is particularly apparent in the Middle East, where attempts continue to push through the policy of separate accords and the policy of support for the permanent Israeli aggression against the Palestinian people and other Arab peoples. The realization of Arab rights and a change of the U.S. attitude in the direction of giving up its anti-Arab policy demand, above all, the consolidation of Arab solidarity, the strengthening of Palestinian national unity, and the consolidation of friendship with the countries of the socialist community. The lessons taught us by the past affirm that the policy of the U.S. Administration in pushing through the separate solutions a la Camp David and the Reagan plan will merely lead to further wars and the exacerbation of international tension. That is why the PLO stresses that it resolutely rejects the line of Camp David and the Reagan plan, in the same way that it rejects all other separate accords. We are of the opinion that the only road toward achieving a just and global [globalni] peace in the Middle East lies in Israel's unconditional withdrawal from all Palestinian and Arab territories occupied in 1967, including Jerusalem; and in the achievement of the national rights of the people of Palestine, including their right to return, self-determination, and the establishment of their own independent state on the basis of UN resolutions, the resolutions of the Fes summit meeting, and the Soviet peace initiative. The best possible framework for achieving these goals is an international conference under UN patronage and with the participation of the interested sides on the basis of equal rights, including the USSR and the PLO as the only legitimate representative of the Palestinian and Arab people. The Palestinian people know about the difficulties they must face; and they are aware of the extensive tasks with which they must cope. However, their faith in the just nature of their cause strengthens their determination and resolve to continue the fight up to the final victory. In Czechoslovakia, as in the other states of the socialist community headed by the Soviet Union and in all peace-loving forces, the Palestinian people are finding firm and permanent allies.

PUBLIC DEMANDS STIFF PENALTIES FOR ECONOMIC CRIME

AU221216 [Editorial Report]Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 January 1986 carries on page 3 a 1,700-word article by Karel Walter entitled "Let the Parasites Remember It Well."

The article deals with readers' reactions to the article "On the Thin Ice of Bribery," published by RUDE PRAVO on 14 November 1985, which dealt with the criminal proceedings against a group of managers of the NHKG Steel Mill and the Ferromet foreign trade enterprise, for having caused the Czechoslovak economy damage of over Kcs16 million by falsifying steel export bills. Meanwhile, the case has been discussed by the Supreme Court of the Czech Socialist Republic, which raised some of the sentences on the basis of the regional prosecutor's appeal.

According to Walter, readers' reaction to the RUDE PRAVO article was extensive, with all letter writers and telephone callers "unequivocally expressing their indignation over the perpetrators' impertinent greed for property and inexcusable irresponsibility in discharging their economic functions." Antonin Stastny from Podlusky, for example, reportedly demanded in his letter that "all such cases must be dealt with with the utmost consistency, regardless of rank or personal connections, for everyone to see that he law in our country really applies to everyone." Another reader, Emil Svestka, from Prague, is said to have written about the "political damage" caused by such cases and to have called for "stiff penalities for those who still have not grasped that one has to live and work honestly."

According to Walter, some of the readers asked whether the defendants included CPCZ members. Anezka Matyasova from Slatinice, for example, is said to have expressed the conviction that "all of them were in the party, for otherwise they would never get such jobs." Replying to this question, Walter says that two of the defendants were party members -- Vaclav Uhlir, who has already been expelled from the party, and Engineer Jiri Socha, whose fate will reportedly be decided at the next members' meeting of his primary organization. In this connection, Walter also says: "Unfortunately, even among members of the Communist Party one can find people who disappoint in the function that was entrusted to them, have a bad character, and who even commit crimes. The law applies to them just as to all other citizens and our Communist Party uncompromisingly parts ways with them."

Most of the readers reportedly expressed their views on the sentences passed in the trial and criticized, above all, the 2-year sentence for Ferroment employee Zlata Melicharova, which they found to be "too low." Explaining this sentence, Walter says that, unlike in the case of the main defendants Nekola and Uhlir, the court was unable to prove that Melicharova "committed her criminal activity deliberately, with the aim of damaging the Czechoslovak economy." According to Walter, the court could only prove that Melicharova received bribes from representatives of foreign companies, but not that she had demanded the payment of these bribes, for which the penal code foresees a maximum sentence of 2 years. Her sentence, just as those of the other defendants in the trial, was thus "at the upper limit" of the sentences provided for by the penal code.

Some readers, such as retired miner Stanislav Porcal from Nosek Mine or Stanislav Dunka from Tanvald, are said to have questioned the role of control agencies in the corruption case. Porcal reportedly wrote that "as many times before, I am perplexed that such grave criminal activity can be engaged in for years. What are control agencies doing, how do they work?," with Dunka adding that he wonders "how it is possible that they were able to swindle in this way. There are, after all, control agencies with definite obligations. It would be good if other enterprise control agencies also pondered this case."

Summing up readers' reactions to the article, Walter says: "The letters that have arrived in the editorial office are undoubtedly an expression of our society's concern that we energetically come to terms with everything that upsets and slows down its development."

In the name of all honest people, who constitute the absolute majority in our society, workers, members of the intelligentsia, Communists and nonparty members alike, unambiguously endorsed the efforts of party and state agencies to subdue all antisocial phenomena."

LONG-TERM ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD232237 Prague Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1830 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Gaston Defferre, minister of state of the French Republic, and Svatopluk Potac, federal deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, signed a long-term agrement this evening on economic industrial, and technical cooperation between the governments of both countries for the coming 10 years. The agreement sets out the main directions for cooperation, in accordance with the needs and possibilities of both countries' advanced manufacturing potential, and with the results of their scientific and technical progress.

PRELIMINARY DISTRICT, CITY PARTY CONFERENCES END

LD202209 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1730 19 Jan 86

[Commentary by editor Alica Bielikova]

[Excerpts] Two-day deliberations of party conferences in 55 districts of our homeland and in seven municipal districts of Prague and Bratislava ended this afternoon. Each conference was attended by a delegation of the CPCZ Central Committee. In the debates, which continue today, delegates spoke about everything concerning the work and life of citizens in districts and municipal districts, because this term, the development of the whole of our society, contains a complex of issues in the political and economic spheres, issues of education, health care, services, culture, as well as relations between people. The appreciation of successes and the analysis of the ways we have achieved them was not absent either and neither was constructive criticism, because there are still enough shortcomings and obstacles impeding our progress.

Issue number one at the conference was basic and decisive tasks of the dynamic growth of our national economy and the prime one -- scientific and technological development. The discussions at the conferences were lively, specific and their deliberations had a socially wide character.

At their afternoon sessions delegates adopted final documents, elected new district and municipal district committees of the party, control and auditing commissions as well as delegates to the regional and city conferences in Prague and Bratislava.

The resolutions they adopted concentrate attention on the resolution of important social tasks. They support the draft of the main guidelines of the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for the period of 1986-1990 and the outlook to 2000 and to the draft amendments of the CPCZ statutes. They approve concrete measures to promote broad activity and initiatives of communists and other working people aimed at go fulfilling consistently and evenly the tasks set in the state plan for 1986 and in the Eighth 5-Year Plan. In keeping with the demands and requirements of socio-economic and social development the final documents stress the responsibility of party bodies and primary organizations for carrying through new approaches in enterprises, for speeding up the all-around intensification of the national economy.

Manufacturing enterprises must be more active in joining socialist economic integration within the CEMA framework and in particular the realization of the long-term program for economic, scientific, and technological cooperation with the Soviet Union and of the comprehensive program for scientific and technoligical progress of the CEMA countries to 2000.

The resolutions lay emphasis on raising the standard and effectiveness of ideological and political-educational work. They stress that the district and municipal district committees of the party must devote enduring attention to the formation of Marxist-Leninist world outlooks, patriotic and internationalist up-bringing especially of young people, and to the offensive against anticommunist propaganda. They stress the need to improve further socialist democracy, develop political and public activity of the National Front bodies and the organizations associated in it, in particular the Revolutionary Trade Union movement and the Socialist Union of Youth. They regard concern for the allround development and socialist education of the young generation as the prime task. The resolutions of the conferences stress strengthening further the leading role of the party, its firm bond with the people, increasing the capacity of party bodies and organizations to take action raising the quality of the style and method of work, as well as the consistent cadre policy of the party. They single out the great importance of the exemplary, enterprising, and responsible attitude of communists to the realization of the party's policy.

Delegates welcomed and gave their unequivocal support to the new, important problems of the present, ridding mankind of the threat of a nuclear catastrophe and the establishment of enduring peace in the world, contained in the statement of Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The deliberations of the conferences were noticeable for their loyalty to the principles of socialist and proleterian internationalism. They singled out and highlighted the the importance of the indestructable friendship and alliance with the CPSU and the Soviet Union and with the fraternal parties and people of other countries of the socialist community.

The district and municipal district conferences elected chief secretaries.

HONECKER HOLDS TALKS WITH ZAMBIAN DEFENSE MINISTER

LD271406 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1307 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the GDR National Defense Council, today received a Zambian military delegation led by Defense Minister Army General Malimba Masheke, presently on a visit in the GDR. During the friendly meeting, Army General Masheke conveyed greetings from Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the Republic of Zambia and of the United Nations Independence Party, which were cordially reciprocated by Erich Honecker.

The guest reported on Zambia's great efforts in the struggle for peace and detente, freedom and independence, against imperialist, neocolonialist and racist machinations in southern Africa. He made clear that the greatest danger to the peoples' peaceful coexistence in that region emanates from the inhuman apartheid regime of South Africa which is trying at present, to preserve its power with a wave of terror.

During their talk, Erich Hoencker and Army General Masheke praised the program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev for liberating mankind from nuclear weapons and for safeguarding world peace. They assessed it as a historic opportunity to improve the climate in international relations. This initiative deserves the support of all mankind. Erich Honecker expressed his conviction that the visit by the delegation of the Republic of Zambia would help to further deepen the friendly relations and the cooperation between the two parties, states, peoples and armies.

The general secretary reported on the numerous achievements of the workers and soldiers of the GDR in preparing for the 11th SED Party Congress. They are marked by the will to strengthen the socialist fatherland and thus make an active contribution to safeguarding peace and protecting the socialist achievements.

In this connection he emphasized that the GDR is standing in solidarity by the side of Zambia and all the peoples and national liberation movements in southern Africa in the struggle for peace and security, for the further strengthening of the relations of friendship in the joint fight against the worst forces of the exploiting international capital, for the final removal of colonialism, neocolonialism, racism and apartheid. The GDR will actively continue to support this fight.

The cordial meeting was attended by Egon Krenz, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee; Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense; and Col Gen Fritz Streletz, deputy defense minister and chief of the National People's Army Main Staff.

Delegation Departs

LD271410 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1327 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The military delegation led by Army General Malimba Masheke, minister of defense of the Republic of Zambia, ended its visit to the GDR today and was seen off with a military ceremony at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport. Earlier it held a final talk with Army General Heinz Kessler, minister of national defense. The two sides concurred in noting that the visit was useful for the further deepening of friendship and cooperation between the two states and their armed forces.

PRC TRADE UNION DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT TO BERLIN

LD270424 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1555 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 26 Jan (ADN) -- At the invitation of the FDGB national executive, a delegation of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, headed by its Vice Chairman [title as received] Chen Bingquan, arrived in the GDR on Sunday. The guests were cordially welcomed at Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport by Johanna Toepfer, deputy chairperson of the FDGB National Executive. Present was Ma Zusheng, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the PRC to the GDR.

During its visit the Chinese delegation will learn about the tasks of the FDGB, conduct talks with trade unionists and functionaries in enterprises, and visit social and cultural establishments and sights in Berlin, Dresden, Karl-Marx-Stadt, and Potsdam.

Tisch Receives Chen Bingquan

LD280028 East Berlin ADN international Service in German 1754 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The struggle for peace, a halt to the nuclear arms race on earth and the prevention of the militarization of space are the foremost tasks of the present. This was stressed by Harry Tisch, chairman of the FDGB National Executive, and Chen Bingquan, vice president [as received] of the All-China Federation of Trade Unions, during a meeting in Berlin today. Chen Bingquan heads a trade union delegation which has been in the GDR since 26 January.

In the talk, Harry Tisch underlined the great importance of the disarmament program submitted by the USSR. Its implementation offered an unprecedented opportunity to allow the peoples' centuries old dream of safeguarding a permanent peace to become a reality.

Harry Tisch and Chen Bingquan praised the traditions of the German and Chinese working class in the revolutionary struggle as a good basis for strengthening the overall relations between the two countries. They spoke in favor of deepening their trade union cooperation. The constructive exchange of experiences between the trade union benefit both peoples.

Harry Tisch outlined how the trade unions and their 9.3 million members are contributing to the strengthening of economic performance, above all through the organization of socialist competition.

Chen Bingquan briefed him about the efforts of the Chinese working class in socialist construction. The results in the economy during the past few years formed a good starting point for the 7th 5-Year Plan for the period 1986 to 1990, and were thus of particular importance for improving the people's working and living conditions.

BEIL DISCUSSES TRADE, ECONOMIC TIES WITH SWEDES

LD271636 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1352 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Stockholm, 27 Jan (ADN) -- At the invitation of the Swedish Government, State Secretary Dr Gerhard Beil, member of the GDR Council of Ministers, arrived for an official visit to Sweden and held talks with representatives of the Swedish Government today.

During an extensive exchange of views with Swedish Foreign Trade Minister Mats Hellstroem the steady development of trade and economic relations between the GDR and Sweden since the meeting between Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, in June 1984, was emphasized. Minister Hellstroem especially emphasized the good development of foreign trade between the two states in 1985, and expressed his interest in expanding and deepening economic cooperation with the GDR.

State Secretary at the Ministry of Industry Jan Carling in a talk with Dr Gerhard Beil, expressed his satisfaction with the state achieved and the positive development of the economic, industrial, and technological cooperation between Sweden and the GDR.

During a meeting with the Swedish committee for the promotion of trade with the GDR, the leading Swedish representatives of trade and industry emphasized their great interest in developing mutually beneficial economic relations and developing trade with the GDR. Many well-known Swedish industrial and trading enterprises will be attending the 1986 Leipzig Spring Fair.

FISCHER CONFERS WITH CUBAN VICE FOREIGN MINISTER

LD280032 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1912 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- The GDR and Cuba welcomed the USSR's latest proposals for freeing the world from nuclear weapons by the year 2000. During a talk in Berlin today, GDR Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer and Cuban Vice Foreign Minister Dr Ricardo Alarcon expressed their countries' support for this comprehensive disarmament program. The two sides praised the good state of bilateral relations, which are developing comprehensively and continuously.

Oskar Fischer and Dr Ricardo Alarcon emphasized their solidarity with the struggle of the Nicaraguan people against the continued aggressive actions of imperialism. They strongly demanded a peaceful solution to the conflicts in Central America on the basis of the principles of international law.

SCHUERER MEETS WITH IRAQI PLANNING MINISTER

LD271635 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1158 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 27 Jan (ADN) -- Cooperation between the GDR and Iraq has been developing well and is capable of being developed further. This was noted by Gerhard Schuerer, vice premier of the GDR and chairman of the State Planning Commission, and Iraqi Planning Minister Dr Samal Majid Faraj during meetings in Berlin today. The scheduled and long-term shaping of this process, the politicians said, is of decisive importance for the stability of economic relations.

Dr Samal Majid Faraj emphasized the high degree of joint interests between the Republic of Iraq and the socialist countries in tackling the solution of international fundamental questions, as has again become apparent only recently during the visit by Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to the USSR. The two sides concurred in noting that, following the Geneva summit, every effort has to be made to reach agreement for concrete disarmament steps. They welcomed the comprehensive disarmament program submitted by Mikhail Gorbachev, which shows the peoples real prospects of peace.

The Iraqi minister, accompanied by Iraqi planning experts, arrived in the capital of the GDR for economic talks yesterday.

COOPERATION AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH DRA FOREIGN MINISTRY

LD272031 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1539 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] An agreement on cooperation between the DRA Foreign Affairs Ministry and the GDR Foreign Affairs Ministry was signed today at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The agreement was signed by Sarwar Yuresh, deputy minister of foreign affairs, for the DRA side, and by Kurt Krueger, GDR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary in Kabul.

EXCHANGES WITH FRG TRADE UNIONISTS REPORTED

AU221427 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 18-19 Jan 86 p 2

[Text] Bonn (ADN) -- A delegation of the Central Executive Council of the FDGB Printing and Paper Industrial Trade Union headed by Chairman Werner Peplowski paid a visit to the FRG at the invitation of the Main Executive Council of the DGB Printing and Paper Industrial Trade Union. According to a joint press statement on the several-day visit, both sides concurred that more intensive trade union work is necessary to preserve peace.

They expresses their satisfaction about the Geneva summit and assessed its results as an encouraging step on the road to reducing the danger of a nuclear war and to stabilizing the international situation, Now it is necessary to work with the forces of the trade unions, too, to achieve more effective agreements on halting the arms race.

The FDGB Printing and Paper Industrial Trade Union and the DGB Printing and Paper Industrial Trade Union support a halt in the deployment and reduction in the nuclear missile potential as well as the initiatives for creating nuclear- and chemical-weapons-free zones in Europe. They reject with determination a militarization of space. Both sides affirm the determination to intensify efforts so that war will never again emanate from German soil.

CULTURAL, SCIENTIFIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH FRANCE

LD242216 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1753 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Berlin, 24 Jan (ADN) -- A program of cultural and scientific cooperation for the period 1986 to 1988 was signed between the GDR and France in Berlin today. The program, which is based on a cultural agreement concluded by the two countries in 1980, contains measures for further cooperation in higher and vocational education, culture and education, and in health services. It provides, among other things, for an exchange of scientists, artists, ensembles, and exhibitions.

During the negotiations, GDR Deputy Foreign Minister Kurt Nier talked with the head of the French Delegation, Ambassador Gabriel de Regnauld de Bellescize. They agreed that the talks between Erich Honecker and Laurent Fabius have given fresh impetus to the successful development of bilateral relations in all spheres. The two sides praised the substantial contribution of cultural and scientific cooperation to overall bilateral relations, which represent an important factor for stability and predictability in Europe.

CHEMICAL INDUSTRY MINISTER EXAMINES SECTOR'S PLANS

DW211007 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German at 1600 GMT on 14 January carries the seventh installment of its "Listeners' Forum," featuring Guenther Wyschofsky, the GDR minister of chemical industry. He discusses the tasks and plans of his industry, which, according to the minister, manufactures roughly 50,000 products in its enterprises and combines. He discusses the production of fertilizers, the refining of crude oil, the chemical use of coal, the tire industry, key technologies, the pharmaceutical industry and the production of various consumer goods.

A number of listeners are interested in the prospects for the GDR'supply of chemical fertilizers in 1986. They are told by the minister that development in that field "is improving" and that chemicalization will continue "to gain increasing importance."

Asked why a new fertilizers factory was established in Rostock, Wyschofsky replies that it was because of Rostock's supply of large amounts of ammonia from the Soviet Union, and second, because it benefits GDR agriculture in the northern part of the country, which no longer must be supplied with fertilizers from other parts of the GDR. A major part of the chemical port that was set up in Rostock belongs to the Rostock fertilizer factory, the minister adds.

Answering a question about cracking (aufspalten) crude oil and how it is used in the GDR, the minister says that contrary to what is usual abroad -- to use 40-45 percent of crude oil to process fuels and the remainder for fuel oils -- "we in the GDR are taking another tack, that of higher refining and of yielding clear products (helle produkte) and aromas for the plastic and fiber industries," so that the GDR is now yielding about 70 percent of such chemical substances from low-grade oil products with a high degree of (?viscosity).

Replying to a number of questions, the minister points to the rapid development of key technologies, including the computer-aided design/computer-aid manufacture (CAD/CAM) system and biotechnology, which, the minister says, "are now the substantial factors on which labor productivity, efficiency, and utilization of raw materials in our country depend to a decisive degree." Asked about what can be expected for 1986 in biotechnology, Wyschofsky says that "not much will become immediately visible yet" for the general consumer, but that the current annual production of microbiological processes in chemical enterprises amounts to roughly M2 billion. Protein production from component parts of crude oil for animal feed in the Schwedt Petrochemical Combine will increase and surpass the roughly 20,000 tons of such products delivered in 1985.

Answering questions about new consumer goods products from the chemical industry in 1986, the minister lists several products including cosmetics, cleansing agents and boats. The minister says that "he is pleased at a listener's confirmation that there no longer exist any tire problems" in the GDR. In 1986 the variety offered by some 500 tire service stations will be even further improved by increasing the supply of radial tires. The share of those tires, which had been doubled from 1980 to 1985, will amount to 65 percent in 1986.

The minister confirms that headway will be made in the development and enlargement of color photos and points out that current annual production numbers more than 100 million black-and-white and color photos. The problem is to satisfy demand in season.

In conclusion, the minister expresses the hope that outstanding performance in science and production in the chemical industry will be achieved in the year of the 11th SED Congress.

MINING, METALS MINISTER VIEWS PRODUCTION TARGETS

DW220937 [Editorial Report] East Berlin Domestic Service in German on 15 January at 1600 GMT continues its "Listeners' Forum" program with Dr Kurt Singhuber, minister of ore mining, metallurgy and potash, answering questions about production tasks and targets in industrial fields pertaining to his ministry.

Referring to the metallurgical branch, the minister answers a listener's question by saying that a great number of changes were made in GDR nonferrous and ferrous metallurgy enterprises. He explains that "it is mainly in the course of intensification that new procedures are being introduced, new technologies developed, and new products put on the market." All this is not an end in itself, he says, for the development of an industrial branch, but is due to the fact that his industrial branch is the supplier of the metal-processing industry, including machine building, the construction industry and electrical engineering and electronics.

Asked about the international rating of the GDR's new steel types, Minister Singhuber says: "They are so good that they have stood the test internationally. The rate of our exports to socialist as well as capitalist countries where we must face the challenge of market conditions is rather high."

A listener wants to know if there is a sufficiently broad selection of steel types for the GDR's customers. He is told that "in accordance with our technical supply conditions our steel-types program comprises more than 500 types of steel that can be produced in the GDR today." "However," the minister adds, "we think it is the right time to make up our minds, in light of the commissioning of Europe's most modern converter steel works at Eisenhuettenstadt, whether such a broad assortment is still required, or whether it would not be more practical to meet the demand of the metal-processing industry with fewer, selected, promising, and reliable types of steel." The idea must prevail, the minister explains, of getting the right type of steel to the right place. The consequence of modern technology in the field of metallurgy is that the latter must be completely different from the metallurgy known only 10 years ago.

The minister then answers a number of questions concerning deposits of potash in the GDR as well as production increases. He notes that in a field where the GDR "is the second biggest potash exporter, it must face the challenge of competition on the world market," which raises the demand for higher quality in potash production. Production of granulated potash will be expanded, the minister adds.

Answering questions related to ore mining in the GDR, Singhuber confirms that there are still unexploited deposits, such as "the traditional Mansfeld area, with its ore mining, nickel, and tin deposits in the Altenberg area."

Asked about the use of robots in the mining and potash industries, he says that though they are used to some extent, they have not been in a position yet to replace the miner.

Singhuber notes that "a center for electronic scrap has been set up near Berlin," with a view to producing primary high-quality materials from secondary raw materials and reminds listeners of the existing collection centers for metallurgical scrap material.

Concluding, Singhuber pays tribute to the refining performance by the Neubrandenburg steel and rolling mill combine and informs listeners about cooperation with the USSR, especially regarding the Krivoy Rog investment project.

MAGYAR HIRLAP ON USSR DISARMAMENT PROPOSALS

LD211103 Budapest MTI in English 1022 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Budapest, January 20 (MTI) - Tuesday's MAGYAR HIRLAP carries an article dealing with the latest Soviet disarmament proposals. The article states "The proposals meet half-way the expectations expressed by the Western countries many times. If the United States is willing to drop the "star wars" programme, all that were declared by both parties as desirable aims could be achieved: All nuclear weapons could be removed from Europe and eliminated.

"The Soviet proposals have broken through a psychological barrier. The critics of the Soviet Union...can no longer describe the Soviet disarmament proposals simply as a propaganda maneouvre."

Concerning the Soviet desire that the USA should renounce the SDI programme the article states "If nuclear weapons and their delivery vehicles disappear from the earth, it will be needless for anyone to protect itself against them with artificial planets and space-based laser weapons.

"Gorbachev's proposals also deny those saying that as far as nuclear tests are concerned the Soviet Union is ahead of the United States. If there are no nuclear weapons and nuclear tests, there cannot be any debate over the progress made by the different countries in research."

On the three-month extension of the unilateral Soviet freeze on nuclear tests the article states "It provides time for the United States to consider a similar decision. It is to be seen, however, how long the Soviet Union can exercise self-restraint, and grant such advantages for the other side? Most probably not forever. Therefore there is a great responsibility on those who commit everything that the United States and the other nuclear-weapon states should refuse the Soviet proposals."

In conclusion MAGYAR HIRLAP states "After the Geneva summit and Gorbachev's proposals it is very difficult to explain for the world public why a country or another one refuses the initiatives of Moscow."

FALUVEGI OUTLINES COOPERATION PROSPECTS WITH FRG

LD271602 Hamburg DPA in German 1238 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Cologne, 27 Jan (DPA/VWD) -- According to Deputy Hungarian Premier Ajos Faluvegi, German-Hungarian joint ventures will be given better investment conditions in the early part of this year. Production quality and structure in Hungary should become more competitive through closer cooperation with German firms, Faluvegi said according to an announcement from the Federation of German Industries at a talk with leading representatives of German economic life today in Cologne. Cooperation is mainly characterized by a multiplicity of small ventures. The main points involved are machine construction, electrical engineering, the chemical industry, and the clothing and furniture industries. There are already well over 300 examples of cooperation and joint ventures between German and Hungarian enterprises. The Federal Republic is Hungary's most important Western trading partner, Hans-Otto Thierbach, chairman of the Hungary Study Group in the Eastern Committee of the German Economy, explained. The projects put forward by Faluvegi have considerably improved the requirements for technology transfer.

During his 4-day stay in the FRG, Faluvegi will also meet federal ministers Bangemann, Stoltenberg, Riesenhuber, and Schaeuble, as well as Bavarian Minister of State Jaumann. As head of the planning authority Faluvegi oversees all Hungarian economic planning and reform, the promotion of science and technology, as well as the Industry and Finance Ministry.

MARJAI ADDRESSES MANAGEMENT WORKERS UNION

LD270621 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Correspondent Peter Hegedues report on 26 January proceedings of the Congress of Local Industry and City Management Workers Trade Union in Budapest]

[Text] The second speaker at this morning's proceedings was Deputy Chairman Jozsef Marjai. The congresses held so far, he said, have been characterized by agreements and criticisms, and the proposals submitted reflect realistic demands. The significance of the work carried out by the Local Industry and City Management Workers Trade Union is determined not by the union's membership. People come across the achievements and shortcomings of the union's exceptionally wide-ranging and unique work every day. The opinions residents have formed, he stated, are often at odds with those voiced in the report by the Congress.

It has to be accepted, said the deputy chairman, that the precondition for our progress was better, more conscientious, and more disciplined work. This is the demand of the age and it is in the fundamental interest of the nation. We have to get over the trend that it is unfashionable to be joyful about our achievements. There is no need for "success-oriented propaganda," but we should be able to rejoice so that we can generate enthusiasm and have self-confidence in taking initiatives.

The foundations for the Seventh 5-Year Plan are better than those of the Sixth 5-Year Plan, he said. To guarantee success it is necessary to find a solution to the problems of labor management. This can not be put off by either the political leadership or the government, and the trade unions also have plenty to do in this area. Superfluous labor must be liberated, and this will not endanger full employment as there are other places where the workers can go.

A key issue, he said, will continue to be the expansion of our cooperation with the USSR and other CEMA countries. We are following the acceleration of development taking place in the USSR with a great deal of attention and sympathy, he noted, as any progress achieved there would also be beneficial to us. It is valid for our domestic situation as well, said Jozsef Marjai in conclusion, for good directives alone can not achieve results from one day to the next. Patience and continued good work are needed, work in which the trade union, as an organization with a central role in our political life, has an important responsibility.

TURKISH AMBASSADOR PAYS FAREWELL VISIT

AU221438 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 20 Jan 86 p 3

[Text] Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council; Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Istvan Sarlos, chairman of the National Assembly, received on a farewell visit Osman Basman, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey, who left Hungary permanently.

JARUZELSKI GIVES ECONOMIC REFORM POST TO MESSNER

LD280042 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Commission for Economic Reform held its first meeting of 1986 this morning. The commission, which has the most prominent experts, representatives of economic sciences and economic practice as its members, already has 5 years of intensive work behind it. Wojciech Jaruzelski has been chairing it in this period. Opening the debate, he emphasized the importance of today's meeting, which falls at the beginning of the new 5-year period and at the time of final work on the plan and preparations for the 10th party congress.

The first secretary of the Central Committee conveyed his most heartfelt thanks to all commission members for their contributions to the creation of the assumptions of the reform, its implementation and social supervision over the implementation. According to the principle of chairing the commission with the chairman of the Council of Ministers, he handed over the function to Zbigniew Messner. Professors Aleksander Lukaszewicz and Zbigniew Messner expressed highest appreciation to Wojciech Jaruzelski for his contribution.

Members of the Commission for Economic Reform today started a discussion of an extensive document which will evaluate the implementation of directions of the economic reform adopted by the ninth extraordinary party congress.

The posts of deputy chairmen of the Commission for Economic Reform have been taken up by Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Prof Wladyslaw Baka. Franciszek Kubiczek, deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, has been appointed secretary of the commission.

JARUZELSKI MEETS, ADDRESSES MEDIA EDITORS

LD252218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] External and internal conditions for overcoming difficulties, the implementation of development plans, and preparations for the forthcoming 10th party congress were discussed at a meeting between Wojciech Jaruzelski and members of a training seminar for chief editors of press agencies, radio and television, and the press.

The first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee stressed in his speech that the 10th congress will be another great stimulus in the course of development of socialist Poland. The situation in various spheres of economic, social and political life was presented by Jan Glowczyk, Wlodzimierz Mokrzyszczak, and Zbigniew Szalajda.

PRESS SEIZED AFTER CHURCH-BOUND TRUCK SEARCHED

LD272152 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The Customs Office in Olszyna, Zielona Gora Voivodship, has conducted a customs inspection of a Renault truck which arrived in Poland from France, the property of the Autotransport PKS company in Warsaw, Starachowice division. The truck's logbook showed the truck was carrying gifts: medicines, clothing, and food sent by a Roman Catholic church mission in Paris to the charity commission of the Episcopate of Poland, Pastoral Mission Among the Working People [Duszpasterstwo Ludzi Pracy], the Church of the Immaculate Heart of Mary in Warsaw, Chlopicki Street No 2.

The results of the in-depth inspection of the cartons filled with gifts revealed the illegal import of printing equipment and materials. The voivodship prosecutor in Zielona Gora began investigating this matter. According to the prosecutor's order all the gifts have been seized.

JARUZELSKI GREETS WISLA-ODRA CONFERENCE

LD280049 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] The first national congress of delegates from the Wisla-Odra Association has begun its 2-day proceedings in Poznan. The association includes activists of the former Polish Union for the Development of the Western Territories and the Society for the Development of Western Territories. More than 200 delegates from all of Poland have arrived.

The proceedings were opened by Edmund Meclewski, chairman of the Provisional Main Board of the Association. He said that it was not without reason that the congress was called in Poznan, that Piast capital [first Polish royal dynasty] and a place of struggle for Polish identity throughout centuries.

Stanislaw Kalkus, member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, read a letter to the Congress from Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of State, with wishes for fruitful debate. The participants will sum up the work so far and will outline in a discussion the association's program.

NATIONAL BANK OFFICER ON FOREIGN INVESTMENT

PM272010 Olsztyn GAZETA OLSZTYNSKA in Polish 16 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Zdzislaw Pakula, first deputy chairman of the Polish National Bank, by KAR correspondent Andrzej Kruze; date place not given]

[Excerpt] [Kruze] How does Poland benefit as a member of the International Investment Bank [IIB]?

[Pakula] Poland has taken advantage of IIB credits ever since the bank was set up. The sum total of these credits amounts to 164 million transfer rubles, of which 76 percent was in hard currency. The credits were used in the realization of 18 capital investment projects, including 8 which involved construction of new facilities, another 8 involing expansion and modernization of existing plants, and two cases in which new manufacturing operations were set up...

[Kruze] Could you, by way of example, name some of the plants involved?

[Pakula] I will just list the most important ones: the Polmo Motor Components Factory at Praszka near Czestochowa; the Cotton Textile Manufacturing Plant in Lomza, where IIB credits were used to set up a finishing shop for limitation cotton fabrics; the Cotex Knitted Textiles plant in Plock; Wifama in Lodz; Metalchem in Opole; the Polish Aviation Engineering Plant [PZL], where IIB credits were used to set up production of assemblies for IL-86 aircraft. It must also be said that in recent years we did not avail ourselves of IIB credits because of the slowdown in capital investment undertakings in Poland. However, I hope that this situation will change as our economy shifts its orientation to give priority to exports.

MORE ON SELF-MANAGEMENT NATIONAL CONFERENCE

Messner, Szaladja Attend

LD202356 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 20 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The fifth national meeting of representatives of workforce self-managements from state enterprises has begun in the Sejm Hall of Columns. More than 300 self-management representatives are taking part. They represent more than 11,000 members of employee councils at various levels. They are active in almost all state enterprises eligible to set them up.

Roman Malinowski, Sejm Marshal, Zbigniew Messner, Council of Ministers chairman; Marian Wozniak, Politburo member of and secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and representatives of the leaderships of the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth [PRON] and of the National Trade Union Accord [OPZZ] took part in today's proceedings. Stanislaw Kania, chairman of the Sejm commission for Self-Management Affairs, the organizer of this meeting, chaired the deliberations. This year's economic tasks of enterprises were discussed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Szalajda.

[Begin Szalajda recording] One of the basic assumptions of the plan for 1986 is establishing that pay increases must not exceed price increases. In the event of higher pay increases not backed by production results, prices will have to be raised more than envisaged by the 1986 plan. One must not allow it.

According to the central annual plan the level of price increases in 1986 is to be 8.5 to 9 percent. This means a restriction in the scale of the plan to date. No doubt, we must watch these relations. This is a task for the government and its bodies but also, and maybe first and foremost, for enterprises, for their managements and self-managements. [end recording]

Zbigniew Szalajda put particular stress on the significance of strong managements but also on ones that are aware of the general social and economic needs.

Zbigniew Messner took part in the discussion. He said that there is not question today of whether self-management is needed and whether it has prospects. There is only the issue of how to improve the work of self-managements so that they will become a factor in increasing the management efficiency at enterprises. This task must be skillfully kept in time with the social aims of the socialist economy. The government is counting here on help from employee councils at all levels.

Tomorrow, the discussion on the aims and functioning of self-management bodies will be continued.

Wozniak Speaks; Session Ends

LD212332 Warsaw PAP in English 2115 GMT 21 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 21 -- The 5th National meeting of representatives of self-management bodies of state-owned enterprises, attended by more than 300 chairmen of workers' self-governments wound up here today.

On the second day the debates were attended by Sejm speaker Roman Malinowski, PUWP CC Political Bureau Member, PUWP CC Secretary Marian Wozniak, Vice-Premier Zbigniew Szalajda, government ministers, Sejm deputies and representatives of socio-vocational organizations.

More than 30 factory delegates from all over Poland took the floor in an attempt to evaluate the hitherto acquired results of the application of economic reform and the economic mechanisms at the enterprises. The speakers voiced a joint belief that the factory self-government is an inseparable element of the economic reform.

Government members assumed an attitude towards the motions and suggestions tabled during the discussion.

Finance Vice-Minister Bronislaw Cias stressed that many of the observations and motions entered deserve thorough investigation and could be helpful in working out further modifications to the reform's mechanisms.

In his statements, Franciszek Kubiczek discussed the motions and questions addressed to the Planning Commission. "The official prices do not limit the independence of action (take farmers, for instance), and were taken into account in the assumptions for the economic reform. In effect, they compel us to seek ways to decrease the costs of production and to increase the production output."

Franciszek Kubiczek also dealt with the problem of coal production subsidies. Coal export does not need to be the only way to save Poland's balance of payments, he said, but in present conditions we do not have any means to replace it. The exports of Polish machines to the West, for instance, has been steadily falling over the past three years, despite the fact that it was assumed to grow.

Next, the floor was taken by the PUWP CC Political Bureau member, PUWP CC Seceratary Marian Wozniak who said that the "primary conclusion to be drawn upon this two-day meeting is that the self-government has become both a social and political fact, its activities and effects bearing influencing upon the economy. This process unravels before our own eyes and it is difficult from the economic point of view to forejudge its outcome. The discussion brought forth numerous elements to [words indistinct] by the centrum in excercising current control over the economy in both the systemic matters and the economic policy.

"Nobody doubts any more that the party and the government are anxious to enhance the development of self-government bodies in state-owned enterprises, to increase their influence on guiding decisions and on the productivity and economic activities of enterprises. Any opinions imputing to the government or the party the will to gradually weaken or incapacitate the self-government are not true and are being formulated with a totally different end in view.

"The self-management bodies tend to evaluate the economic mechanism with their own particular interests in view, regardless whether there has been any improvement in management or not," continued Marian Wozniak. "But the lack of willingness to create the systems and mechanisms enforcing true efficiency is a much more important problem than particularism. The situation in rationalization of employment does not look good. Nobody wants to make decisions concerning the sacking of unnecessary employees.

The public opinion polling centre found out that the highly-qualified workers earning bigger salaries advocate paid-for efficiency, while the least-qualified staff with lowest wages displayed egalitarian attitudes by favouring the policy of social security and limiting the top salaries. The trouble here is that neither of the radical solutions can be adopted.

"We shall declare ourselves in favour of a self-management being the subject of economic decisions, its operation being an inseparable factor of the effective implementation of the economic reform and new economic mechanisms, in favour of a self-management fully responsible for its actions and for the realization by the enterprise of its basic target, namely for fulfilling the social needs. We shall favour a self-management realizing the socialization of economic activities.

"In order for Poland to be respected, our economy must be healthy and strong. If we do not compete with each other for better results, we shall never assume an important place in the world. In this aspect the economy becomes sheer policy. [sentence as received] If we come to understand that unity, we shall win both in the enterprise and in the world" concluded Marian Wozniak.

To sum up the debates, chairman of the Sejm Committee for Workers' Self-Management, Stanislaw Kania stressed that every participant in the discussion was free to express his own views and the attitudes of factory collectives concerning the issues serving the cause of strengthening the position of self-managements and better operation of enterprises.

"We are dealing with a difficult situation and we are facing complex problems" he said. "There we must seek all possibilities to resolve it. It is necessary to unceasingly look for new ways to act efficiently [word indistinct] the self-management and the reform shall pass the test by proving every day the necessity of their existence, by contributing to the better realization of economic tasks."

"Self-management is a socialist institution" concluded Stanislaw Kania. "Hence it should be close to the party, since it stems from the party's programme. We must demonstrate that the self-management is inaccessible to all those who have other intentions than the welfare of factory crews and the strengthening of the socialist character of our state and our national economy.

GOVERNMENT-TRADE UNION ECONOMIC TALKS OPEN

LD250929 Warsaw Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] This afternoon, the Government Presidium and the Presidium of the Executive Committee of the National Trades Union Accord [OPZZ] held a joint meeting devoted to key problems of the economy in 1986, particularly those which are essential for people's living standards.

The meeting was opened and chaired by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Zbigniew Messner. The object of the meeting, the premier said, is to clarify in businesslike discussion basic problems of the economic situation of the country and government cooperation with trade unions.

OPZZ Chairman Alfred Miodowicz, expressed his satisfaction with the speedy reaction of the government leadership, which, in response to the trade unions' initiative met with the presidium of the OPZZ Executive Committee.

The discussion was introduced by chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers, Deputy Premier Manfred Gorywoda and Finance Minister Stanislaw Nieckarz. The meeting continues.

SOFIA'S RABOTNICHESKO DELO INTERVIEWS GORYWODA

AU161515 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 15 January 1986 carries on page 6 a 1,600-word interview with Manfred Gorywoda, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the PPR Planning Commission, by RABOTNICHESKO DELO correspondent Boris Dankov in Warsaw, with no date given, entitled "Poland -- Normal Rhythm for the Economy". The subjects of the interview are the results of the implementation of the 1983-85 3-Year Plan for Social-Economic Development of the PPR, the tasks set out in the plan for the PPR's development in the 1986-90 5-Year Plan period, and the role of cooperation with other CEMA member countries in the PPR's future development.

In reply to Dankov's first question on Gorywoda's assessment of the state of the Polish economy, Gorywoda replies: "It is characteristic for the past years that after the difficulties experienced the Polish economy is returning once more to a normal rhythm of development. Last year the goods produced in industry and agriculture approached the amounts achieved in 1979. It is true that the national income produced is 10 percent lower, but one must bear in mind that in recent years, the population of Poland has increased by almost 2 million inhabitants."

Gorywoda stresses that there have been "important qualitative and structural changes in our economy," resulting in the difference between the values of imports and exports to capitalist countries falling from $1.7 billion in 1979 to $1.5 billion during the last 3 years, and in increases in production in the electronic and chemical industries.

Dankov then asks what positive results have been achieved by the normalization process. After stressing that industry, construction, and consumer supplies are now returning to normal, Gorywoda says that "We have returned to normal 5-year social-economic plans, agreed with the plans of the other socialist countries," stressing that "the new decisions in state social and economic policy find understanding and support among the overwhelming portion of society." Gorywoda says there have been radical changes in the principles for economic development: "A system of consultation with public opinion when adopting especially important decisions has been built up." There have also been changes, according to Gorywoda, in the laws governing the activities of "almost all organs of authority and the state administration," many of which have already been put into practice.

When asked about the results for 1985, Gorywoda states: "The severe winter has caused disruptions in industry, more concretely in metallurgy and in the chemical and mining industries." However, Gorywoda points out that the "tempo of industrial production" increased by 5 percent in the October-December period compared to the preceding quarter, but adds that "industrial production in 1985 rose by about 3.4 percent, while the plan provided for 4-4.5 percent." Gorywoda also notes that "the goods exchange with the socialist countries increased at a higher tempo than we envisaged, both in exports and imports."

Dankov then asks about the tasks set out in the 1986-1990 5-Year Plan. Gorywoda replies that the basic aim is "the improvement of the material and cultural well-being of the people," mainly through "raising production efficiency and expanding the proportion of our participation in the international division of labor."

Gorywoda lists specific objectives as "reducing the energy content in the economy by 13 percent "; "reducing the materials content of production "; "raising labor productivity "; and "placing investment activity under strict control." In the context of the international division of labor, Gorywoda stresses that cooperation with socialist countries will continue to play a vital part in the import of machinery, materials, energy, and raw materials into Poland, and says the aim is to increase national income by 17-19 percent, while "the income for consumption will fall by about 16 percent, due to payment of the PPR's foreign exchange debt."

Asked what pressing problems await solutions in the near future, Gorywoda states: "The first and main problem is the obsolete industrial base and the creation of conditions for the modernization of industry and the other branches of the economy. In the longer view, we must create a modern base for the development of the economy. The serious problems up to now have limited our capacities to make capital investments in this important field. But world scientific-technical progress has gone so far ahead that we must undertake serious measures to overcome the backwardness."

Finally, to Dankov's question on the future role of cooperation with CEMA member countries, Gorywoda emphasizes that Poland greatly values the multilateral problems for scientific-technical cooperation until the year 2000. He continues: "As regards the coordination of plans, our goods exchange with CEMA countries will rise by 30 percent compared to the previous 5 years and will attain a value of R112 billion." Stressing the "crucial importance" of the USSR in Poland's foreign trade, Gorywoda notes that two-thirds of Poland's goods exchange within CEMA is with the Soviet Union. He continues: "Cooperation with the USSR is embracing new forms of integration," including the intensified development of "direct production links between individual enterprises and the implementation of common initiatives in production and scientific-research activities."

Gorywoda states that the PPR has begun to implement the tasks set by the CEMA Comprensive Program for the Development of Scientific and Technical Progress Until the Year 2000, adding: "We are concretely interested in common measures aimed at developing microelectronics, robotization and automation of production, biotechnologies, nuclear power engineering, the production of modern materials and means of production required for agriculture, etc. We have already concluded the first agreement relating to these trends."

PZPR REVISION PLENUM HEARS PRECONGRESS ACTIONS

AU221447 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18-19 Jan 86 pp 1,8

[Isabella Wajszczuk report: "The PZPR Central Revision Commission Holds Plenum:]

[Excerpts] The 17 January plenum of the PZPR Central Revision Commission discussed precongress activities of local revision commissions. On account of its functions and role, the Central Revision Commission is obliged not only to evaluate the performance of all local revision commissions, but also to supply the party congress with a report on the state of the party in the areas in which the commission is active.

The plenum discussion focused primarily on draft theses prepared for the 10th party congress. The construction of these theses and the essential division of various problems were not questioned by the plenum, but objections were raised against the excessively detailed nature of the draft. Speaking on this subject, Wladyslaw Honkisz, member of the Central Revision Commission Presidium, said that he agreed with other members of the commission that the draft theses deal with all the problems important for the party and the state -- these problems were monitored by the revision commissions -- but that their manner of presentation requires more profound separate analyses. W. Honkisz also spoke of the need to give more precision to proposals of general import and to abandon generalizations wherever specific details are required. He said the draft theses do not clearly evaluate the consistently increasing effectiveness of party activities and that, at the same time, the passages dealing with the weakest areas of party activities are hardly readable.

Summing up the discussion, Kazimierz Morawski, chairman of the Central Revision Commission, spoke of the public debates to begin soon in connection with the draft party program, and expressed the conviction that the broad range of the program can exert a great influence on the young generation which is naturally interested in the future. That is why the discussion on the program should deal with all the determining factors and opportunities for future development and should stress difficulties and the decisive role of man. For this reason members of the local revision commissions should help devise methods of party activity that will best prepare party members for independent actions in their own communities. The 23d plenum documents deal with just such militancy.

SILESIAN MILITARY PLAN PRECONGRESS PARTY TASKS

AU221447 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 20 Jan 86 pp 1, 7

[Colonel Stefan Koziara report: "To Strengthen the Cohesion of Party Echelons and Their Impact on Communities"]

[Excerpts] The 10th PZPR Congress will undoubtedly be the most important event in our country in 1986, and although over 5 months separate us from this event, all party cells and echelons continue to prepare for it. What aims and tasks do these echelons map out for themselves and their members for these 5 months?

At its session, [date not given] attended by General of Division Jan Kuriata, commander of the Silesian district, and by General of Brigade Zdzislaw Rozbicki, deputy commander for political affairs, the PZPR Committee of the Silesian Military District Command, mapped out specific tasks for primary party organizations and party members.

The tasks mapped out by the PZPR Committee include party members' duty to achieve effective results in service, party organizations' efforts to promote social and service militancy of all party members and nonparty soldiers, constant endeavors to strengthen party members' ties with nonparty soldiers; PZPR cells' unceasing efforts to increase the social usefulness of party activities, efforts to master and propagate the 10th party congress materials, and the propagation of Marxist-Leninist and economic knowledge.

In his speech General of Brigade Zdzislaw Rozbicki stressed the need to intensify the knowledge of Marxism-Leninism and to foster socialist morality among Silesian District soldiers. Although the general moral attitudes of the cadre and soldiers are good, he said, some few cases of dishonorable conduct to occur. We can and should eliminate them by strictly observing our army's regulations.

PRON COUNCIL CALLS FOR 'MORAL REBIRTH,' CONCLUDES

LD252258 Warsaw PAP in English 2110 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Warsaw, Jan. 24 -- A stand under the slogan "Let us create an order of agreement in cases most important to the rebirth and national development" adopted at the end of the PRON [Patritic Movement for National Rebirth] National Council meeting states, among other things that the evaluation of the [words indistinct] awareness and civic attitudes confirms that the extinguishing of political conflicts and overcoming the economic decline must be accompanied by progress in agreement on aspirations and activities of Poles for moral rebirth and national development.

There emerge possibilities for transferring from agreement, understood as a method of overcoming conflicts between authority and citizens, to an order of social agreements, treated as a permanent characteristic of socialist democracy in Poland.

Needs have crystallized for progress in agreement on such problems as socio-economic development, social justice, further democratization, mutual world-outlook tolerance and the strengthening of national sovereignty, internal and international peace. Simultaneously, the gap separating the reported needs from the effort undertaken to meet them is growing -- and the danger of diminshing aspirations, ambitions and social activities is becoming apparent.

The reality around us and the state of citizens [words indistinct]. In social and economic areas, it is necessary to jointly work out and pursue such lines of development due to which we will live up to demographic, ecological, energetic and technological challenges of the 21st century.

It is necessary to reach agreement on contemporary concept of socialist principles of social justice. Their implementation, guaranteeing social security to citizens, cannot lead to giving up the principle of fixing the amount of wages and incomes depending on contribution and effects of work.

Further consistent democratization is a generally expected process. It should ensure citizens' increased influence on their state, development of self-government bodies, effective safeguards of the rule of law and the conditions for expressing opinions.

The continuation of political reforms requires steps to counteract recurrences of ignoring society's democratic aspirations, the signs of identifying the protection of red tape attitudes and interests with defending socialism, to oppose phenomena of resurgence of the authorities; arrogance, citizens' apathy in public life, inability to employ democratic institutions and consumer attitudes.

URBAN CRITICIZES UNION, POLITICAL PLURALISM

AU151358 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 10 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Jan Rem, pen name of Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban: "Promises"]

[Excerpts] Recently Western radio stations broadcast several manifestos carrying Gdansk datelines.

These manifestos, appeals, letters, and declarations are issued on various occasions. Although the wording varies, the content is always the same.

They state that the Polish economy is in decline. The decline is attributable to the nation's unwillingness to work. This unwillingness to work is the result of a general mood of apathy caused by the lack of union and political pluralism. The salvation of the Polish economy, which is heading toward an abyss, lies in reviving previous trade unions and other organizations whose political activities are not constrained. Only then would this mood of apathy subside, and a desire to work awaken in society. There would be national accord, a union of efforts, and a great burst of energy. This enthusiasm would raise the Polish economy onto a summit of glory. Everyone would live well and there would be enough apartments but it would still be necessary to release all the so-called political prisoners and to restore full autonomy to schools. If this is not done Poland faces a catastrophe.

The final collapse of the economy, a political collapse and the irreversible breakdown of socialism in Poland were forecast for some time between the end of 1981 and the beginning of 1982. At first they said weeks ("our spring"), they they said months, and now they talk about a couple of years. [sentence as published] Whatever one's view of these examples of wishful thinking, the Polish economy is not, of course, flourising to such a degree that one can ignore ideas for generating a rapid rise in economic growth so there are sufficient supplies of everything and keys to apartments are as easy to obtain as cucumbers.

So why do we not try this union and political pluralism? The main reason is that we have only just stopped giving it a try.

Trade union pluralism not only resulted in strikes but also resulted in attempts by groups to outdo each other in their demands: When "Solidarity" demanded something, branch and autonomous unions found themselves compelled to make demands as well. These unions said that they understood that this was not the right time to unleash a stampede of demands with the economic situation being so bad but if they failed to follow suit members would leave. Finding themselves in a situation of this kind, they yielded at times to pressures on such matters as wage hikes and various social privileges although they knew that this ran counter to the real workers' interests and common sense. Thus, the economy was also falling apart as a result of pluralism which had set in motion a competitive mechanism which led to the multiplication and intensification of demands.

At the present time the one-time leadership of "Solidarity" is calling for union pluralism. Yet, when pluaralism did exist, between August 1980 and December 1981, they hardly appeared to be supporters of pluralism, for they wished themselves to constitute the only deciding element. When the government proposed establishing a joint mixed commission, a permanent institution which would discuss socioeconomic affairs with all union headquarters, the "Solidarity" leadership declined to go along with the proposal.

The leaders of "Solidarity" declared that they wanted national accord. However, this did look rather odd. They began by stirring up antagonisms, proceeded to break off talks, stepped up their demands and then promised to cooperate harmoniously once these demands were accepted. When a demand was accepted, instead of keeping their promises they produced new demands and applied even greater pressure. At the same time, they declined to participate in institutions designed to bring about accord. They were only interested in bodies which would assist them in applying their own diktat. For example, they called for the formation of a kind of supergovernment that would have the right of veto with regard to the constitutional authorities.

Never before in the history of Poland had Poles been promised so much, over such a short period of time, as was promised by the "Solidarity" leadership -- which did not even attempt to honor a single one of its promises. In doing so it abused the trust of millions of honest members of the union who believed in the promises and the leadership's assurances.

Now, after several years, the very same ex-leaders, who have very few supporters when compared to 1981, are beginning to make promises once again. In doing so they display great effrontery and disregard for the society over which they would like to wield influence once again. They seem to believe that after four years no one in Poland remembers anything of those times.

National accord is a great historic process and goal. Every patriotic and responsible Pole appreciates its importance. And that is why no right-minded Pole can agree to this process being derailed by those political poker-players whose adventurist game led Poland to the edge of the abyss not so very long ago.

MOKRZYSZCZAK DISCUSSES 10TH CONGRESS PREPARATIONS

AU141419 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Jan 86 p 3

[Interview with Wlodzimierz Modrzyszczak, PZPR Politburo candidate member and Central Commitee secretary, by Anna Pawlowska: "The Entire Party -- Every Party Member" -- date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Pawlowska] Let us recall the decisions of the 23d Central Committee Plenum about the 10th party congress.

[Mokrzyszczak] In line with its statutory duties, the Central Committee set up the Congress Commission and laid down the procedures and schedule of the congress campaign, to take place before and after the congress. As of February 1986, meetings and conferences will take place to discuss the draft PZPR program -- the formulation of which is in its final stage (the 24th Central Committee Plenum will submit it to the party and the people) -- and the congress theses, which are also being drawn up, and elect congress delegates. After the congress, between September and December, these delegates will hold meetings and accountability and election conferences to develop tasks for themselves in line with the congress resolution and to elect party cells at the various levels. This means that while our road to the congress is "from bottom to top," our road away from the congress will be "from top to bottom." In other words, primary party organizations will elect congress delegates first and their own cells last.

[Pawlowska] The 23d plenum resolution says individual talks with party members and candidates will be held during the precongress campaign. People do not really like such announcements....

[Mokrzyszczak] Meaning such announcements amount to screening? Nothing of the kind. In the past 5 years we have been screening party members on an enormous scale and with unprecedented thoroughness and severity. What is more, this screening has been done just because it is in the course of a political struggle, which has put all of us, collectively and individually, to most difficult tests. As for the precongress talks, we just want to find out what party members think of the issues that the 10th party congress who do not speak at party meetings. As you know, very many valuable and serious people do not like public speaking.

[Pawlowska] These talks are just one item of the precongress work program, an important item.

[Mokrzyszczak] All party aktivs will "at once" have plenty to do and will need all their heads and hearts. Just note: Between February and May every primary party organization should hold at least four precongress meetings -- two on the draft party program and two on the congress theses. The subjects of the documents are not easy. After all, the party program is supposed to translate our socialist ideological principles into plans lasting till the end of this century. As for the congress theses, they will speak of solutions to the urgent present problems within the coming 5-year period. We should remember that the party program is a very extensive document. If the precongress meetings are to fulfill their function, most primary party organizations must be supplied with competent and outspoken "guides" able to encourage people to speak with candor, which means that we must train the activists who promise to become such guides.

Parallel to this, we will continue individual talks with party members. At the same time, the congress schedule stipulates that the primary party conferences should be completed by the end of April and the voivodship party conferences by the end of May. But please remember that all that time we will have to be very careful in gathering, analyzing, and evaluating the results of all these talks and discussions. This will be a great and responsible job for party cells and their commissions. The results of this work should be "digested" by the precongress conferences and then by the congress itself.

[Pawlowska] Now we know how extensive the work connected with the congress will be. But it will not be done exclusively within the party and in view of our friends only....

[Mokrzyszczak] The party is most keenly interested in the most extensive participation of nonparty people in the precongress discussion, especially in the discussion on the party program. Some party activists still think we "honor" nonparty people by inviting them to attend open party meetings and to express their views on some issues. Such an approach to nonparty people is arrogance unworthy of our party. Every respectable primary party organization try to attracting a group of nonparty people to attend discussions and to candidly air their views, however critical. They should try to attract young people, young workers above all.

[Pawlowska] Let us recall the principles by which congress delegates are elected.

[Mokrzyszczak] The party statutes and regulations define these principles, which have not been changed. Accordingly, the Central Committee has ruled that one congress delegate will be elected per 1,300 party members and candidates.

[Pawlowska] What is the present figure for party membership?

[Mokrzyszczak] Congress delegates will be elected in line with the party membership figure on 31 December 1985. I have data for 30 November 1985, when the party numbered 2,112,191 party members and candidates. Last November was the sixth month in all, and fourth consecutive month in which party ranks increased. Altogether we admitted 52,304 new candidates to the party in the first 11 months of 1985.

[Pawlowska] Aside from voivodship conferences, some other conferences have the right to directly elect congress delegates.

[Mokrzyszczak] Yes, indeed. This is so in the case of plant and university party organizations numbering over 650 party members and candidates. As for the party conferences in the Armed Forces, they will elect congress delegates in line with the rule that states that one delegate is elected per 1,300 party members.

BUCHAREST CEREMONY MARKS CEAUSESCU'S BIRTHDAY

Party 'Homage'

AU261420 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1046 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 26/1/1986 -- On January 26 Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, was celebrated on his birthday and a homage was paid to his longstanding revolutionary activity.

During the solemnity held at the headquarters of the CC of the RCP, a letter addressed to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu by the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, the Council of State and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania was read. The letter was presented by Emil Bobu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

Thanking for the congratulations and wishes expressed in the letter, Nicolae Ceausescu made a speech followed with great attention and punctuated with long vivid applause.

The members of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP and the other participants in the solemnity warmly congratulated Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and wished him many years of life, good health and happiness by the side of Comrade Elena Ceasescu and of those dear and close to him, as well as new, great successes in the highly responsible activity entrusted on him by the party and the people.

Ceausescu Speech

AU281022 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Jan 86 pp 1, 3

[Text] Dear comrades, I want to begin by thanking you wholeheartedly for your appreciation and good wishes on my birthday and in celebration of my long activity in the ranks of the party, in the service of the homeland, of the people, of socialism and communism.

I also wish to warmly thank the party, our entire people for their confidence and appreciation on this occasion as well. I take all this for an expression of full confidence in the policy of our Communist Party, in the 13th RCP Congress resolutions, an expression of confidence in the path to the multilaterally developed socialist society and our homeland's advance to communism.

Everything that we have achieved is the result of the just policy of our party, of its creative application of the principles of scientific socialism, of dialectical and historical materialism, of general truths to conditions and realities in our country.

All these great achievements are the fruit of the enthusiastic work of the entire people, of the working class, of the farmers and intellectuals, of all working people regardless of nationality who, in full unity, firmly implement our party and state's home and foreign policy in agreement with the interests of the whole nation.

On such occasions it is an unquestionable pleasure to see that past years were put in the service of the people, of the cause of socialism and communism, of peace. Undoubtedly, it is a reason for joy to note that, in this activity, you have made your contribution, together with the whole party and people, to the great achievements of the nation on the road of socialism and communism. All this calls for further effort and better work to rally the energies of the entire party and people for the implementation of the historic resolutions of the 13th congress.

I will not dwell on past achievements, they are well known.

We are at the beginning of a new 5-year plan. This is the first year we actually start the implementation of the 13th congress resolutions, of the economic and social development plan until 1990 and beyond, until the year 2000. We are implementing a new development stage that should mark the passage -- by the year 1990 -- from the stage of a developing country to that of a medium developed socialist country.

As I have said on several occasions, we have everything in place to successfully implement congress decisions, the development plan, the party programme. It is the measures and practical organizational work for their implementation that are decisive now.

We have a good programme, a plan that gives wonderful development prospects to our country. We have everything to make them come true. Above all, we have a wonderful working class, farmers, and intellectuals who take action in full unity under party leadership; we have a fine enthusiastic people resolved to implement our party's decisions and development program. It now depends on how our party works, as well as all those whose mission and responsibility is to take action -- in various spheres of party and state activity, in the economy, in science, education and culture -- to carry through all these resolutions and programs.

This also requires that our Executive Political Committee, the State Council, the government, and the party's Central Committee act with a full sense of responsibility and firmness to organize and manage all spheres of activity well.

We took important measures that must ensure a better organization of production and work in all spheres. We must implement these measures in due time. Their first stage must begin in the first half of this year so that, overall, all these measures are in effect in all areas next year, before the national conference.

We have programs by branches and subordinate branches that set out specific targets from the general ones set by the 13th congress of the party, the economic and social development plan and the party program, and give everybody a firm orientation by outlining a precise work program. This entitles us to say that it depends on how each of us, each party and state activist, works to implement them. Obviously, this implies better organization of work, greater responsibility; the strengthening of order, discipline and control, better distribution of the forces and cadres, broad work to rally the efforts of all working people, of the entire people, and an intensification of the work to improve technical and professional training, since only people with high professional and technical skills can achieve the aims of the new revolution in science and technology for a new quality of life and work and the new agrarian revolution.

The science and education congress debated at length the pertinent program and guidelines. We have a clear perspective in these domains. We must do everything possible to carry into effect the program and guidelines set.

We must not forget for one moment that it is only on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technologies, only by carrying out the new agrarian revolution, that we will be able to implement the resolutions of the 13th congress, the party program, to ensure our homeland's rise on an ever higher development level in all areas.

At the same time we must intensify the political-educational activity of molding the New Man, of developing the revolutionary consciousness, of raising the ideological, political level of the party since only a party with an advanced revolutionary outlook can fulfill in good conditions its role of leading political force of society. We must understand well that we live in an epoch when profound transormations occur, new discoveries are made in all fields that open new horizons, new prospects, new ways to a better knowledge and grasping of the secrets of nature and universe in general, to use them all in the interest of the progress and welfare of the people, of the nations.

We must also understand well that in accordance with the latest achievements and progress of our society, with the development of the forces of production and of social relations, the style of work, the organization of society and of all sectors also change as do various conceptions on the activity of the state, of the party, of the other bodies of our society. All this aims at enhancing the role of the masses, of the people, in the management of the building of socialism and communism.

There are many obsolete things that we have given up. There are still some that keep us from a better understanding of the new perspectives. We must regard all the realities through the revolutionary materialistic dialectical and historical outlook, we must understand that everything that is old and obsolete must be removed and that we must firmly open the path to the new in all fields of activity.

Our party has worked along this line. We have developed the revolutionary worker democracy; we have provided a broad framework which allows each category of working people, the whole people to actively participate in the management of all sectors, of the whole country. But we still have many things to do to improve this framework.

We have a new economic mechanism. We have set ourselves to work firmly to achieve self-management and self-administration in all units, territorial units included. We have scored some results but in many domains we may say that we are at the beginning. Unfortunately, there are people that do a lot of talking about self-management and self-administration but view them in a narrow or unilateral way; they think they can spend the people's money without discrimination, considering that self-management and self-administration ultimately mean to spend without accounting to the people for the way in which you have spent the money and for the results you have scored. This is a completely false way of regarding the matter which has nothing to do with self-management and self-administration.

Self-management and self-administration mean a proper husbanding by each organization of working people, by each territorial unit of the means entrusted to them by the people. But this means to administer them so as to steadily develop and increase the national wealth. Self-financing, self-administration, and self-management presuppose that each organization, the General Assembly, and the management board must do their utmost so that the means the people entrusted to them for administration contribute to more rapid growth of the country's general wealth, of the national income, since this is the basis for the consolidation of the homeland, and better general welfare of the people.

Therefore, we must work for the proper understanding and firm application of self-management and self-administration of the new economic mechanism. We must understand that everyone is responsible to the people for the way in which he administers the means the people entrusted to him and must do his best to be able to hold his head high, as people say, to look the people in the face and say that he has done his duty and has indeed contributed to the general development of our homeland.

We must understand well that self-management and self-administration are not abstract notions. Their meaning encompasses everything that is being produced in our country. All the material and spiritual riches belong to the people, are the property of the entire nation and nobody can waste or prejudice this property and wealth. Everyone has the obligation to do his best to increase the national wealth, to enhance the material and spiritual force of our entire people.

The fact that one organization or another administers a larger or a smaller part of the homeland's general wealth enhances that organization's responsibility even more. We view socialist property, either state or cooperative, as only one form of our people's property. And we must do everything possible to consolidate and develop this property. In this way we must understand the principles of self-management and self-financing, not their crumbling and dissipation without control, but the unitary management of society. Any other way of understanding this is against the interests of socialism, is an anarchic-socialist understanding and has nothing in common with the conception of revolutionary democracy, self-management, and self-financing.

I stress this because, as I said in the beginning, there are some people who misunderstand the role of self-management and self-financing. I believe that in our ideological, political and educational activity we must do more to elucidate theoretically in order to understand such problems of particular importance for the construction of socialism and communism.

Moreover, we must take firmer action for the good operation and development of our socialist democracy bodies. Socialism can be built but on the basis of the broadest democratic forms of people's participation. I formulated the thesis of socialist construction with the people and for the people. This means that to provide the appropriate framework for the people's masses, the whole people must take an organized and conscious part in the management of society. We have a good framework. However, I think we ought to improve it further, by enhancing the responsibility of each workers organization, of general meetings, of working people's councils as collective management bodies, from top to bottom, as an expression of lofty revolutionary workers democracy.

We should take resolute action to raise political-ideological standards. The press, radio, television, and cultural activities as a whole -- literature, art, music and theatre -- all our forms of creation and cultural-educational work must have the same aim, to continually raise the people's general level of culture and knowledge.

Only a people with advanced knowledge, with advanced culture, with a high level of understanding of realities, and with a dialectical materialist revolutionary outlook on the world and life can properly fulfill their mission of ensuring steady progress, welfare, and happiness, and of constantly safeguarding independence and sovereignty.

We have drawn a series of conclusions on our party's role and activities. We greatly improved the party's statutes; unfortunately, we do not apply everything to the end results. It is necessary to understand that the old thesis about vanguard role no longer corresponds to the new realities.

Our party is a mass party, a party that must ensure not the action of just some elements from among the working class. But it must be an expression of the entire working class, and of the entire nation, so that it may play its role in society. The party changed and keeps changing, not by diminishing its force and revolutionary activity but by raising, beside it, the whole nation, the broad masses of people. The way to make the state, the party disappear -- theoretically speaking, of course -- is to work not for the application of anarchical forms of government and life but to create new forms of the masses' and people's participation in the overall leadership activity. We must see to it that our party will always be a revolutionary party, a party of the whole nation, and that it constantly acts closely linked with the people and for the benefit of the people! It must be the vital center that will ensure the proper operation of all sectors, the regeneration of thought, and it must constantly ensure new prospects for the development of our socialist society!

In this spirit, we must do more to perfect the activity of our party and, linked with this, the activity of our state, the youth organizations, trade unions, and the activity of all mass and civic organizations which, under the party's political guidance and leadership, must act in the same direction.

I have referred to all this because, as I have stressed, we are beginning a new 5-year plan and beginning the first year of implementing the 13th party congress decisions that set such targets for the party and our people. I want to stress that it is necessary for us to proceed with greater determination and in a new spirit to implement those targets and decisions. We have everything necessary available and I am convinced that the entire Central Committee, the Political Executive Committee, and our entire party will act to ensure the people's unity in implementing the targets facing us. (loud, prolonged applause)

Esteemed comrades, in connection with the international situation, I must stress that the 13th Party Congress decisions are fully valid as concerns the path and directions of activity in the international arena.

At the beginning of this year, the international situation continues to be very serious. True, new rays have shone on the horizon heralding the possibility of brightening the international situation. However, the heavy clouds of the arms race and of the policy of force and threat of force continue to play a leading role. At the very beginning of this year we witnessed new actions of force and threat of force, and new manifestations of force -- as in fact is the case now in the Mediterranean. This shows it is necessary for us to do all we can to bring about a general change in the trend of the international situation; to proceed to halt the arms race, primarily the nuclear arms race; to completely renounce the policy of force, threat of force, and of interference in the affairs of other states; and to unflinchingly respect, in interstate relations, the principles of equality, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs, and mutual advantage.

At the beginning of the current year, the CPSU Central Committee general secretary presented the Soviet Union's new proposals on reducing nuclear arms and on eliminating the entire arsenal of nuclear arms by the year 2000. We consider this programme highly important. Its implementation will undoubtedly play a highly significant part in international life as a whole and will remove the greatest threat posed to the very existence of life on our planet. This is why, we must most firmly back and work for its implementation.

Furthermore, we must intensify activities for general disarmament and the reduction of conventional weapons and troops, since this is the only way to generally lessen tension and the danger of new wars.

In the same spirit we must work at Stockholm, at the Geneva Disarmament Conference and at the Vienna talks and do everything possible to create a nuclear- and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans.

The passage to the reduction of military spending and of military budgets, as an expression of the wish to implement nuclear and general disarmament programs and create conditions to eliminate war from the life of mankind is -- or rather continues to be -- a necessity.

Therefore, in the spirit of the 13th congress resolutions, of the general political line, of the resolutions jointly adopted by the socialist countries in Sofia last autumn we must do our utmost to rally the efforts of all peoples, of the advanced and realistic forces everywhere, because the implementation of the program for the renunciation of nuclear arms, for general disarmament, for building a world free of weapons and troops, free of wars, a world of collaboration and friendship among all nations can be ensured only with the participation of all states, irrespective of size and social system, and through the joint fight of all peoples.

In this spirit, our party and people will work in all firmness. We are resolved to do everything to contribute to the implementation of genuine measures for disarmament and peace in 1986 which the United Nations has proclaimed the International Year of Peace.

We will unflinchingly strengthen our collaboration with the communist, socialist, and democratic parties, with other parties and democratic, national liberation forces, considering them forces which play a major role in rallying the peoples and in solving the complex problems of international life.

We never forget the serious international economic situation, nor the need to work for a global solution to underdevelopment-related questions, to the developing countries' foreign debt problem, for a new world economic order.

We will unswervingly work for the settlement of all interstate conflicts and litigious issues through negotiations alone.

In this spirit, I believe the great responsibility of the party, the government, and of our people for the future of the whole nation is to spare no effort for peace, collaboration, and friendship with all the nations of the world, regardless of social system.

As far as I am concerned, both in the internal activity assigned to me by the party and the people and in my international activity, I will do my best to serve with all my strength and being the people, the cause of socialism and communism, the whole nation's welfare, the country's independence and sovereignty.

I will continue to work in the future -- as I have done so far -- with all my strength for the development of Romania's links with all the socialist countries, with all the states of the world, whatever their social system, for our growing contribution to the cause of international peace and collaboration.

Let me once again thank you, the Central Committee, the party, all our people for your confidence and assure you that I will do my best to serve the cause of the people and of socialism, communism and peace.

Let me wish all the members of the Executive Political Committee and of our Central Committee ever greater successes in their activity as a whole, so that each one, at his his work place, may optimally fulfill the mission with which he has been entrusted by the party and the people.

I wish our party, all the people, ever greater success in fulfilling the plan for this year, the first of the ongoing 5-year period, in implementing the 13th congress resolutions, in taking our homeland on to higher stages of progress and civilization.

I wish you all health and happiness. I wish all the Communists, all the people, good health and fulfillment of their best wishes.

BIRTHDAY GREETINGS FROM PAKISTAN'S ZIAUL HAQ

AU272034 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1629 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Islamabad AGERPRES 27/1/1986 -- The ceremony of official inauguration of the oil section within the national refinery in Karachi, an important industrial unit built by collaboration with Romania, took place on January 26 in the pressence of General Momammad Ziaul Haq, president of Pakistan.

President Ziaul Haq addressed Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu warmest congratulations and wishes of happiness and long life on his birthday, on behalf of the Pakistani government, on his own behalf, and on behalf of all participants in the ceremony, highlighting the happy coincidence of this event with the inauguration of an important industrial project, the result of fruitful cooperation between Romania and Pakistan. The president of Pakistan also expressed the profound gratitude of his country's government and people for the very important contribution of President Nicolae Ceausescu to the development of the Romanian-Pakistani relations, highlighting that that new economic project was the result of the summit understandings.

Then, the Pakistani head of state assessed that the project was "a live monument of close relations of collaboration between Romania and Pakistan," and highlighted his country's wish to further cooperate with Romania for the achievement of new economic projects.

The Pakistani head of state pointed to the outstanding contribution of that productive unit to the settlement of stringent issues of the Pakistani economy, as the products turned out there meet the internal requirements and also create export availabilities. He also highlighted the very positive example set by Romania internationally as regarded the transfer of technology to developing countries and the training of those countries' cadres.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu Ion M. Nicolae, deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the Joint Government Commission on Economic, Scientific and Technological Collaboration, cordially congratulated the collectives of Romanian and Pakistani workers, technicians and engineers, all those who helped building the oil section in Karachi, also stressing Romania's wish to expand and intensify further her relations with Pakistan for the capitalization of the wide possibilities of developing the economic collaboration between the two countries, in the spirit of the talks and understandings reached between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ziaul Haq and starting from the experience gained on the economic projects built in common.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE APPROVES INDUSTRIAL GOALS

AU241839 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1808 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 24/1/1986 -- During its January 24 meeting, held under the chairmanship of the RCP general secretary, Nicolae Ceausescu, the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee approved a complementary industrial production programme for 1986, which provides for a more marked growth of coal, crude oil, ore and electric power production, as in these fields there are no limits on topping the plan. The programme also provides for an additional growth of production in the other sectors of industry, in concordance with the requirements of the national economy. Stress is laid on the fulfilment and overfulfilment of the export plan, the growing competitiveness of Romanian products in foreign markets.

During the meeting, Nicolae Ceausescu underscored that possibilities existed to fulfil the provisions under the complementary industrial production programme for 1986 and urged party bodies and organizations, ministries, central industrial departments and economic units to work in all firmness with a view to ensuring an optimal attainment of all the targets under the programme.

The measures envisaged for a first stage of the programme that is being worked out now on the organization and modernization of production processes in enterprises will be implemented as of February, concomitantly with the stepping up of activities to apply the overall agreement system.

During the January 24 meeting, the Executive Political Committee also approved: the programme for the growth of soft drinks production over 1986-1990, which provides for a nearly 2.5-fold rise over the last year in the amount of soft drinks produced in the industrial sector; the programme of vine-and fruit-tree growing over 1986-1990, which provides for larger amounts of grapes and fruit, mainly owing to higher per-hectare productions, widespread use of intensive technologies on the existing plantations, the creation of highyield plantations on hilly and sandy land areas; the programme for the development of bee-keeping over 1986-1990, apt to meet the domestic demand for honey and other bee products, as well as ensure major export availabilities; the programme for the development of sericulture over 1986-1990, and the programme for the development of rabbit raising.

Met on January 24 under the chairmanship of RCP General Secretary Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP approved the Romanian delegation's mandate to the Stockholm Conference on Confidence-and Security-Building Measures and on Disarmament in Europe, and the mandate of the Romanian delegation to the Geneva Conference on Disarmament. The Executive Political Committee set that the Romanian delegations should work in keeping with the resolutions of the thirteenth party congress, with President Nicolae Ceausescu's orientations and indications, so as to make an active, constructive contribution to the unfolding of these international meetings with ever better results, to the making of real progress in building up confidence and security, and in achieving disarmament in Europe.

EQUAL RIGHTS ROOTED IN ROMANIAN HISTORY

AU251713 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1448 GMT 25 Jan 86

["Full Equality For All the Citizens of Romania" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 25/1/1986 -- To have given a principled, Marxist-Leninist solution to the national question is one of the great and durable achievements of Socialist Romania.

It is a fact that a correct, just, scientific solution to the national question was found in Socialist Romania, especially after the Ninth RCP Congress, that the Romanian Communist Party was the only political party and socialism the only social system that came with the right answer -- in theory as well as in practice to include the economy as well as the social, political and cultural life -- to the question of giving all working people, whatever their nationality, fully equal rights, writes Mihai Gere, alternate member of the CC of the RCP Executive Political Committee, chairman of the Council of Working People of Hungarian Nationality in Romania, in an article in "ROMANIA LIBERA" of January 25.

The ideal of equal rights, of unity and brotherhood of all citizens of the country regardless of nationality, the firm entrenchment of these principles in everyday life has never been a circumstantial aim of the RCP policy; it has always been a programmatic, strategic target rooted in the very essence of its ideology, in Romania's historical and social realities.

One of the basic characteristics of the Romanian policy of solving the national question as part of the process of socialist revolution and construction was the thesis according to which truly equal rights are inconceivable in the absence of equal living and working conditions, Mihai Gere writes.

A rational distribution of the forces of production and their development across the country is essential for the equality of rights, it provides the framework for the active participation of all working people, whatever their nationality, in the economic and social life, it is the basis for equal living, learning and working conditions, for equal benefits from the achievements of modern socialist civilization.

There has been concern to build a unitary, modern well-balanced and highly efficient economic complex, hence to develop all areas and counties economically and socially -- which naturally included those where the nationalities live and work -- some of which used to lag behind. There were countries such as Bistrita-Nasaud, Salaj, Convasna, Harghita and others in which the rate of investment and development, industrial development more particularly, was far higher than the all-country average in the past twenty years.

An essential factor apt to improve social relations, and national ones implicitly, at Romania's present development stage, take the full equality of rights to a higher level is to give all citizens of the country regardless of nationality opportunities to take part in political life, in the administration of society, the article goes on.

Board democracy, the basis of which is the active, direct participation of people, of all citizens, of all social segments in home and foreign policy-making and implementation, extends to the nationalities and their working people. Working people from the nationalities in the economic democracy and worker self-management bodies, in the collective leadership of units, and social and cultural organizations, in the local and central party and state bodies, in the Grand National Assembly, in the RCP organs, the role of the councils of working people of Hungarian, German and other nationalities, the growing tasks of the Socialist Democracy and Unity Front are strong evidence that in today's Romania the whole people takes part in the government of society, in the free and purposeful making of their destiny.

In step with economic progress -- and closely related to it -- the Romanian State gives all citizens, whatever their nationality, religion, sex -- free and equal access to education, science and culture, to culture-making and acquisition.

A firmly pursued policy of developing science, education and culture in Romanian society today reflects on education and the whole cultural and artistic activity in the languages of the nationalities. There are nearly 29,000 schools in Romania and of them 3,000, to include all stages and forms of education from pre-school up the academic, teach in the languages of the nationalities. Besides, there are 14 theatres performing in those languages, and scores of publications and hundreds of titles of books that are printed every year in the languages of the nationalities. The Song to Romania National Festival is entered by amateur ensembles including hundreds of thousands of working people of the nationalities. All this bespeaks another aspect that has always been essential for the settlement of the national question, for the ensurance of full equality, namely guarantees for the free use of the mother tongue, for its cultivation. Free use of the mother tongue in Socialist Romania is not only a constitutional principle that is considered as highly important, but also a tangible reality that encompasses a bored area to include education, cultural life in general, and everyday life as well.

This stands proof to the highly humanistic side of Romania's national policy, to citizens of all nationalities being educated in the spirit of mutual knowledge and respect, of dignity, brotherhood and unity.

Unity of all socialist classes and categories of all citizens of Socialist Romania is a fact, it is undeniable.

Unity and brotherhood can only grow stronger if there is respect for personality and specificity, mutual knowledge and trust, having major, fundamental common interests as a basis. History teaches us that the only right way to progress and justice is brotherhood and unity among the workers, farmers, intellectuals, of Romanian, Hungarian, German, Serbian and other nationalities.

However, we have learned of late of increasingly frequent positions, conceptions and stands abroad that distort the history of the Romanian people, life alongside the nationalities, realities in present-day Socialist Romania, the way the national question was solved, all this being a slander and gross interference in our life and our domestic affairs. We most firmly condemn the revisionist, revanchist theories that are being circulated against and challenge territorial-political realities current state frontiers.

Such actions promoted by reactionary circles are a serious threat to European peace and security, they tend to cause and maintain tension between states, to strain relations between nations, to affect good-neighbourly ties, to deteriorate the international political climate. History has set its stigma on the promoters and manipulators of chavinism, hatemongering as enemies of the interests of their nation or nationality, of the vital aspirations of peoples, of humanity and humanism.

The just revolutionary settlement of the national question -- in answer to objective demands and in agreement with the foremost interests of the Romanian nation and the nationalities, of our big and united socialist family, gave full equality in the making of a new quality of life and work, broad humanism in theory as well as in practice, the uncompromised rejection of any tendency toward nationalism, chauvinism or racism are the deep solid grounds for the full attachment of all working people regardless of nationality to the RCP home and foreign policy, for their love of the country, for their deep patriotism.

Deep love of the homeland brings us all, citizens of Socialist Romania, together, because all -- Romanian, Hungarian, German and other nationalities -- are equal, dignified and free citizens of one and the same country, that we all belong to, sharing the same rights and the same duties, Mihai Gere says in conclusion to his article.

SURVEY REVEALS 2 DECADES OF ECONOMIC GROWTH

AU251503 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1141 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 25/1/1986 -- A brief survey of Romania's socio-economic development demonstrates that, based on the powerful increase of the national income the steady increase of the working people's incomes has been ensured. The remuneration fund rose at present 5.2 times as compared with 1965 and over 52 times as compared with 1945. The nominal average remuneration is now 5.2 times bigger than in 1965, reaching the mark of almost 3,000 lei monthly.

Concomitantly, the peasantry's incomes rose and so did the pensions. Whereas in 1965 the total nominal incomes of the peasantry in cash and kind per one active person were 495 lei, last year they mounted to almost 2,000 lei. The monthly average pension for old age and integral length of service rose from 671 lei in 1965 to 1,766 lei in 1985. EVery family this year benefits from almost 13,000 lei incomes from social consumption funds. The number of working personnel grew from 4.3 million in 165 to 7.6 million in 1985. As for the situation of the occupied population in Romania the dynamics is the following: 9.6 million persons in 1965 and 10.7 million in 1985. Through the creation of better conditions, the number of persons enrolled in education in 1985 was 5.6 million as compared with 4.1 million in 1965. Over one quarter of Romania's population is enrolled in various forms of education. More than 4,800 schools with 44,000 class-rooms were built in the last 20 years, as well as 700 urban and rural houses of culture, As part of the sanitary policy steadily promoted by the state almost 1,000 hospitals and dispensaries were built in the last two decades. The number of hospital beds in 1,000 inhabitants rose from 7.6 in 1965 to 9.4 in 1985. The services to the population grew from 9.4 billion lei in 1965 to 42.3 billion lei in 1985, and the value of goods sold reached 273.5 billion lei in 1985 as compared with 63.7 billion lei in 1965.

TARHON NAMED NEW MINISTER OF SILVICULTURE

AU202117 Bucharest SCIENTEIA in Romanian 18 Jan 86 p 5

[Text] By presidential decree, Comrade Ion Cioara is released from the office of minister of silviculture.

By presidential decree, Comrade Eugen Tarhon is appointed to the function of minister of silviculture.

'SERIOUS' ACCIDENTS CURTAIL NATO MANEUVERS

LD241819 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1559 GMT 24 Jan 86

[Text] Bonn, Jan 24 (TANJUG) -- NATO maneuvers in northern Bavaria were curtailed today because of serious accidents. Another U.S. helicopter crashed yesterday near Habischtsthal, killing both pilots. During preparations for the maneuvers last Friday [17 January], two U.S. helicopters collided at Marktredwitz. One soldier was killed and four serious injured, one of whom died later.

Some 75,000 U.S., Canadian and Western German troops were to have taken part in the maneuvers which practically did not even start. Only staff exercises took place as scheduled. "Bad weather" was officially given as the reason for calling off the maneuvers.

FEDERAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL MEMBER SUCIC DIES

AU271249 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Anton Sucic, member of the Federal Executive Council, died today in Belgrade. Anton Sucic held a number of important sociopolitical posts. He was a member of the LCY Central Committee; he was twice a delegate and representative in the Bosnian Assembly; and he was a member of the Sarajevo City LC Committee. He was also the recipient of a number of awards both at home and abroad.

LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES SOCIOECONOMIC PROBLEMS

LD272026 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1740 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- The LCY Central Committee Presidium at a session presided over by Vidoje Zarkovic, discussed questions concerning socioeconomic relations and developments in which the Presidium will be involved in the period up to the 13th LCY Congress. At the session it was stressed that the main activity of the League of Communists and all other subjective factors in the republics and provinces and in the federation, particularly in associated labor, must be directed toward implementing the adopted ideopolitical stands and conclusions. This should be the starting point for the entire activity of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and the LCY Central Committee, central and provincial committees, and the League of Communists as a whole.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium will be particularly engaged in preparing discussions of ideopolitical questions on changes in the monetary system and the functioning of the National Bank of Yugoslavia and other institutions of this system. It will also concentrate on preparing, discussing, and implementing the program of further measures and activities for the financial consolidation of organizations of associated labor and strengthening its material position; on ideopolitical questions of implementing the tasks of curbing inflation; on realizing the stands of the LCY Central Committee on realizing the constitutional position of the worker in distribution; on implementing the development and economic policy in 1986; and on preparing joint plans and programs of developing production and exports.

In the period up to the 13th LCY Congress, the LCY Central Committee Presidium will monitor the implementation of the stands on employment and social policy and changes in the law on associated labor.

The LCY Presidium will also monitor the realization of tasks in the banking and credit system, the transformation of the Chamber of Economy of Yugoslavia and of the republican and provincial chambers of ecomony, and the development of the program of activities and measures on implementing the second stage of the long-term program of economic stabilization.

Members of the Presidium and members of the LCY Central Committee will, in the period up to the 13th congress, hold talks on all these questions in organizations of associated labor, municipal committees of the League of Communists, and in all other organs and organizations in the republics and provinces. In these talks, the stress will be on consistent implementation of ideopolitical conclusions and stands and on the unified activity of the entire League of Communists in achieving results in socioeconomic development.

The LCY Central Committee Presidium also discussed the work program of the LCY Central Committee commission for preparing the 13th LCY Congress, as well as a preliminary estimate of funds for financing the preparations and holding of the 13th congress.

SREBRIC DEPARTS FOR MOSCOW ECONOMIC TALKS

LD271348 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1313 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Belgrade, January 27 (TANJUG) -- Yugoslav vice-premier and co-chairman of the joint committee on economic and scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union Borisav Srebric left for Moscow today on the invitation by the Soviet side.

Srebric will exchange views with Soviet co-chairman to the committee I.V. Arkhipov on the implementation of bilateral economic cooperation. They will discuss an agreement on bilateral cooperation in the 1986-1990 period, due to be signed soon, and the protocol on commodity exchanges in 1986.

Srebric and Arkhipov will also discuss the further expansion of Yugoslav-Soviet economic cooperation.

ELECTIONS TO FEDERAL CHAMBER SET FOR 14-21 APRIL

LD271738 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1510 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Summary] Belgrade, 27 Jan (TANJUG) -- According to a statement made at today's session of the SFRY Assembly's Commission for the Election and Summoning of Delegates, the elections to the SFRY Assembly's Federal Chamber are expected to take place from 14 to 21 April this year. A decision to this effect will be passed by the presidnet of the SFRY Assembly. The sum of 140 million dinars has been earmarked from the federal budget to cover the costs of the elections and the summoning of delegates to the Federal Chamber. The new Federal Chamber will be constituted on 15 May.

FURTHER ON LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

Political System Debates

AU232301 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 15 Jan 86 p 3

[Bojana Marjanovic, Jovan Radovanovic, Ivan Torov, Zivko Cerovic report on debate at the 24th LCY Central Committee session held in Belgrade on 14 January]

[Excerpts] "The proposed Critical Analysis and the proposed conclusions are good and they merit support. Some parts of the conclusions should be refined lest one get the impression that we want to limit the scope of the public debate. It is logical and understandable that we want to direct the public debate, but I think that it would not be good or stimulating to limit it to questions contained in the Critical Analysis," Mirko Orlandic, first participant in the debate at the Central Committee session, said.

Our aim is not a formalistic public debate, but one dealing with essentials and that will help us to observe everything that hampers and disables the development of our system, Orlandic siad. It would have been better had we done that before; we have wasted a lot of time in unnecessary disputes on whether to take up this job or not. The consequences of that will be felt for some time. It is clear to everybody that with its content, the Critical Analysis has left without arguments those forces who speak for the revision of the basis of our country's constitutional system, but it also failed to give assent to those people who -- on various pretexts -- stubbornly opposed making the analysis.

Struggle on the Open Political Scene

It is realistic to expect that the public debate will raise some new open questions that will have to be observed. I am stressing this because I think that work on a critical analysis of the functioning of the political system is a permanent process, and therefore such an orientation should find its place in our conclusions, Orlandic said. Pointing out that an entire conglomeration of different ideological views -- which, unfortunately, exist even in the LC itself -- has surfaced during the hitherto held debates about the political system, he suggested that the battle against such tendencies be waged through democratic methods and in an open political scene.

Speaking then about the increasing discontent of the broader public with the slow and inconsistent implementation of the long-term economic stabilization program, Orlandic pointed out at the end:

"I am convinced that everything which is happening in the economic sphere is not only the result of the weakenss of the economic system, but also the consequence of weaknesses in some solutions in the political system. We can leave today, convinced that we have done a very important job, but not with this analysis and even less with those conclusions -- which are otherwise good. We have said everything that could and should be said, because if it were so, one could really ask what is the purpose of the public debate on this document."

"What we have before us is a too extensive, albeit solid analytic document that can be a reliable support in the further efforts to remove big weaknesses in the functioning of the political system, something which is our priority task, inseparable from implementing the long-term economic stabilization program," Najdan Pasic said.

Recalling the several-year long slackened work on the Critical Analysis, Pasic thought that this was also a consequence of the illusions that present difficulties and crisis situations can be overcome by returning to the tested methods of administrative centralism of federal states. On the other hand, however, there were the not in the least less dangerous and damaging illusions that we can defend ourselves from the restoration of federal state centralism by tolerating a "lesser evil" -- polycentric statism, republican-provincial in nature, which is in full swing at this very moment. Being one of the participants in the work on the Analysis, Pasic is of the opinion that the work went overly slowly because for too long the attitude was defended that results of the work should not be presented to the broad public, not even the LCY Central Committee, before full agreement was achieved about all dilemmas and controversial formulations.

Unjustified Delay

That helped the self-appointed reformists and the critics of the system from anti-self-managing positions, Pasic said. We were too late in offering other directions of thought and other solutions.

Since he thought that the proposed document is too descriptive, and that the overcrowded precongress election schedule left too short a time for acquainting people with the results of the Analysis, Pasic expressed concern that there will be few conditions for a serious democratic public debate. Hence the great role of the LCY Central Committee conclusions which -- apart from all shortcomings the Analysis itself has -- would have to be more courageous and stimulating, with a more mobilizing intonation.

The final stage of the work on the Critical Analysis has shown that we still fail to overcome individual differences in views on the class essence of the policical system, Milan Kucan said. Therefore, the public debate on that document and also the Central Committee conclusions must represent a significant contribution to equalizing stands on the key questions of its functioning.

Stressing that we failed to overcome the division into so-called "progressive" and "conservative" forces, Kucan added that one should also observe the role of Communists in creating such a division. We have reached a situation, he said, where someone is declared progressive merely because he advocates changes, regardless of whether they really constitute an advance. One should therefore establish who is advocating what and then support only the demands that are oriented toward a faster development of a society of freely associated labor, and reject all those attitudes that adopt the values of bourgeois society as a basis for changes.

Speaking in favor of a constructive and cultivated debate that should contribute to developing political unity and enriching political culture, something a cultured organized society in a very ramified system of agreeing, deciding, and supervising needs very much, Bosko Krunic emphasized that at this moment, the Critical Analysis is carrying the burden of wrong and vulgarized dilemmas about who is in favor of changes, how many changes preferred in the document can be counted, is it sufficient, and so on.

Krunic then presented his conviction that this document is very open and inspiring for both changes and for direct activity in all spheres of self-managing engagement to implement the constitution. It will be particularly significant if we manage to understand the criticism of the Critical Analysis as an occasion for self-criticism and a means for strengthening personal and collective responsibility.

Recalling the recent debate on the implementation of the functions of the federation, Krunic said that the largest number of contradictory theses and even confusion have gathered around the complex of the federation and federal system and that distrust and vacillation have accumulated in the consciousness of many people. There is a widespread belief that the Yugoslav federation has been weakened because, for instance, there is no authority, because it has been broken apart by the antagonistic interests of republics and provinces, because there is no direct representation of associated labor in it, and so on. The belief that interests of republics and provinces must be subordinated to common interests also runs along that line. I think that the debate would have to go in the direction of intensifying the awareness that associated workers and peoples and nationalities in each sociopolitical community should manage the fruits of their own labor and from that position be responsible for managing social resources. If common interests failed to start from this principle, associated labor would be disjointed from managing the results of its work.

Serving Unity

It is therefore completely clear that a solution does not lie in bureaucratic-unitarianist restoration, but in linking the entire associated labor on the basis of common economic interests and the unified production relation of socialist self-management. The common interest of the peoples and nationalities and their republics is also based on this.

The national equality and sovereignty in the basic production relation is manifested in the equality of the right to work with social means, the right to dispose of the results of one's work, and the right to self-manage in conditions of reciprocity and solidarity and to do so along all lines up to the federation. No kind of national sovereignty that would be based on the statist management of the surplus of labor would be able to recompense inequality of relations. We have also acquinted ourselves with that phenomenon in practice. It is exactly because interests in the federation are expressed under the burden of state-property and frequently of group-property interests that consequences damaging for many aspects are caused. Knowledge that full national equality of peoples and nationalities and brotherhood and unity in Yugoslavia also appear as the class interest of the entire workers class also strengthens the awareness of the need for consensus in the service of unity of full national equality in Yugoslavia in the way that it is established by the Constitution, which is after all, shown by the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee session which dealt with the problems of the functioning of the federation.

Commenting on the proposal to introduce a chamber of associated labor into the SFRY Assembly, Hamdija Pozderac said that this proposal, as well as many others, should be analyzed within the framework of the entire constitutional strategy and concept. Forming a chamber of associated labor instead of the Federal Chamber, without transforming the structure of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces in which the conditions of earning and distribution incomes are decided upon, would not strengthen the real power of associated labor, Pozderac said.

In this respect, it seems to be a completely correct and the only possible orientation to develop through changes of both the Chamber of Republics and Provinces and the Federal Chamber into chambers of associated labor; that is, to make the influence of associated labor in them more prominent, Pozderac thought, and added that the very principle of the functioning of the political system derived from the 1974 constitutional reform must not be easily abandoned under the pressures of certain difficulties in the functioning of the political system.

To institute the said proposals in the political system would mean to reduce workers only to the production sphere, something which would open new possibilities for political mediation and domination of bureaucracy and its professional politicians. The worker must also express himself as a political being who has power both in politics and self-management, Pozderac concluded.

Todo Kurtovic said that everything that has happened and is happening in the country should warn us politically. Some people publicly spread unrest among the people, some also undermine the prospects and vision of our long-term development. Both the people and the LC should be told the full truth, but the opposition should also be realistically warned that we will not allow attempts at playing games of overthrowing, and the opposition's games are exactly that.

Kurtovic objected to the "Critical Analysis" that it insufficiently stresses the struggle for equality on the basis of market forces, particularly so when what is involved is the struggle for the further integration of associated labor and for the association of labor and pooling of resources and thereby for strengthening work organizations.

Speaking about the method of work of the LCY Central Committee and its organs, Kurtovic said the practice of holding sessions of the state Presidency and the party presidium leads to a situation where the LCY Central Committee Presidium loses critical distance toward the organs of authority and the state organs, but also weakening is the attitude toward the LCY Central Committee, sociopolitical organizations, and the people.

It seems to me, Kurtovic said, that such a practice does not have a positive effect on the work of the Presidium's members, because they are, in a way, losing sight of things instead of positively developing them, that is, helping state organs find a way out and room for action for themselves. One should not forget that the state Presidency together with the Executive Council are the factor of government in our country.

Branko Mamula also took part in the morning session.

The following people took part in the afternoon continuation of the LCY Central Committee session devoted to the questions of the Critical Analysis of the Functioning of the Political System: Milan Dzajkovski, Arif Tanovic, Bruno Vuletic, Mirko Ostojic, Danilo Vasic, Dusan Bogdanov Senko, Hisen Ramadani, Milutin Baltic, and Svetislav Dolasevic.

The session is continuing.

Discussion of Workers' Income

LD182331 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 18 Jan 86

["Stances of the 24th Session of the LCY Central Committee on the Constitutional Position of Workers in the Distribution and Management of Income" — TANJUG headline]

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Jan (TANJUG) -- The payment of funds for the part of workers' personal income in associated labor, based on their contribution through past labor in their job, should have priority over all other payments. This is stated, among other things, in the stances of the LCY Central Committee on the ideopolitical questions in realizing the constitutional position of workers in the distribution of income management and the means of social reproduction adopted at the 24th session of this forum.

In the first part of the document, which comprises 33 pages, there is a detailed analysis of the weaknesses in socioeconomic relations and the position of workers in associated labor. It states that the present phase of development in the socialist self-management system as a whole, and in particular of the realization of the constitutional position of workers in associated labor and in the distribution and management of income and the means of social reproduction, is characterized by the presence of powerful elements in state-property and group-property relations. Workers are still not deciding, to a significant degree, the conditions and results of their labor. Their self-managing organization and decision-making in basic and other organizations of associated labor, it is said, are more a formality and not essentially in line with the constitution. The distribution of funds principle for personal incomes according to individuals, work in associated labor organization is particularly threatened. This is reflected in the interests of workers in raising labor productivity, conducting qualitative business activity, and successfully managing social funds.

Proceeding from recognition of this situation, the LCY Central Committee decided on stances which should contribute to overcoming the existing weaknesses in our socioeconomic system and to its further development and perfection. Their importance lies precisely in the fact that they are directed toward the workers in associated labor as the deciding factor in the social system and toward securing their constitutional position, rights, obligations, and responsibilities in the distribution and management of the means of social reproduction.

To realize equality for working people and associated labor organization in the unified Yugoslav market, economic activity conditions and income generation of associated labor organizations are of great importance. These conditions are largely determined, as the document states, by the equal position of associated labor organizations on the market, by respect for economic laws, the relation between the prices of goods and services, the integration of the economic system, and development and economic policy measures.

To develop and implement economic policy measures it is always necessary to proceed from the premises of economic laws, standards and causes. This is so that economic policy functions in accordance with economic laws, and not in opposition to them, and not as an expression of subjective, voluntary force against them, which always proves harmful in the end. The preparation and adoption of measures relating to the conditions of economic activity and income generation must be based on the interests of workers in associated labor and on the associated labor system.

As their basis the system and policy of pricing must have economic and market criteria which will guarantee a positive effect of high productivity in the world economy on our development. Since uncontrolled trends over a long period have led to great disparities in prices, which are worsening further under high inflation, a policy must be developed and implemented on an economic basis for a gradual, but expedient system of real and economically justified parities.

After establishing the tasks in the document, attention is further concentrated on specific questions of realizing the social and material position of workers. For workers to be motivated to constantly improve both their personal labor and their management of social funds they have to be personally and materially interested and stimulated to increase production, exports, and the productivity of their own and the entire social labor, and to increase income and effectively manage social funds as a whole. It is particularly important, the document says, that workers should be materially encouraged to manage the means of social reproduction in such a way that through their own work and also through the pooling of labor and resources in economically suitable programs, they increase them to the maximum.

Solutions which encourage workers to manage resources in this way would not only widen the channels and processes of pooling labor and resources in the entire Yugoslav economy, but would also contribute to workers directly controlling income as a whole and affirming themselves as exponents of the successful system of forming, pooling, and utilizing the means of expanded reproduction.

In accordance with this, a worker in associated labor should gain his personal income, as it is contained in the constitution, "according to the results of his labor and his personal contribution, which through his current and past labor he has made to increasing the income of the basic organization". For this reason it is necessary to measure and establish, as accurately as possible, both the individual results of the labor of every worker, and also his personal contribution which together with the other workers he has made to increasing income and, on the basis of past labor, to the management and operation of social funds.

Since in the associated labor system the worker's function is not reduced simply to carrying out his work tasks in his job, but also extends to the distribution and management of the social funds with which he works, his personal income must originate from the results of carrying out these two-fold functions. The appropriate changes should therefore be carried out in the existing distribution system in order to guarantee that the personal income of workers, which represents a unified whole and makes up a part of the income of the basic organizations of associated labor, is acquired according to these two bases.

The part of personal income based on the current labor of the worker is acquired in the process of production, when, although they are set out in the plan, the definite results of production and business activity are still unknown. It is paid to workers from advanced social funds which the basic organization of associated labor must secure in advance in the form of working capital. These funds are spent in the production process but they must be generated, that is, at the end of the account period they must be recompensed from income generated by the basic organization of associated labor. The funds for gross personal incomes on this basis are planned in associated labor organizations at a level which guarantees the material and social security of the workers. The amount of these funds, the document says, is established during the course of the year, while the production process is still under way, and in keeping with the results of the labor of workers expressed in terms of the quantity and quality of the products or services and other results of labor and business activities.

The funds for personal incomes should on this basis be allocated to individual workers according to their personal contribution, on the basis of the most accurate possible assessment of real labor output and contribution to increasing income through rationalization, innovations, and economies of scale. Work conditions should also be taken into consideration. The basis for these criteria should be established by social contracts and self-managing agreements.

This part of personal income should, in its gross amount, also include those funds which the workers allocate to meet joint needs in their organization and those contributions which are paid out of personal incomes, and which serve the function of reproduction of the work force and its capabilities. In this way, in the case of this part of personal income, all workers in associated labor would be guaranteed approximately equal personal income for equal quality, quantity, and results of labor, with permissable disparities in accordance with social contracts and self-managing agreements, and with regard to differences in the social productivity of labor.

When establishing the contribution of workers in the work communities of the professional services and management organs, evaluation should be made in particular of how much they contribute to carrying out their tasks, to the organization and promotion of production and labor, the expansion and control of the market, increasing production, better utilization of capacities and guaranteeing conditions for normal production. If the appropriate income is not generated on the basis of managing social funds and of new investments, the management organs and managerial workers of the work communities must feel this in the personal income from current work.

The stances also warn of the situation where it is established by periodical accounts that the associated labor organization is not able to recompense funds spent on this part of paid personal incomes or the essential needs of reproduction. In these cases the reasons for such a situation should be established immediately and recovery measures taken, and if it proves necessary such organizations should be liquidated. In other words, the aim is not to allow the continuing business activity of associated labor organizations which are not able to guarantee from their income the funds for the essential needs of reproduction and the level of personal incomes of the workers which is essential for their existence.

The second part of personal income is calculated and paid on the basis of the economic results achieved by the associated labor organization and the personal contribution of workers to increasing income. This part of personal income is acquired by workers in proportion to their successful management of social funds. According to the socially established criteria, this in practice indicates the real results achieved by workers as the subjects of social property in managing the funds which are directly at their disposal and in their control.

The document particularly emphasized the demand for regulating the relations between workers on the basic organizations of associate labor and workers in joint services, work communities, and management organs of the basic organizations of associated labor as a whole, and working people in banks, insurance institutions, and economic chambers... [TANJUG ellipsis] on the basis of the acquisition of personal incomes by management of the means of social reproduction, proposals for production programs and investment decisions. It is therefore essential to establish the bases and criteria for evaluating their work and contribution to the successful business activity and development of individual basic organizations of associated labor, and work and composite organizations of associated labor.

In view of the nature of labor in social activities, generation of the part of personal income based on management of the means of social reproduction should be carried out in a specific way, adapted to the nature of the work and the relations in these activities. The personal incomes of workers in the state administratrations and sociopolitical organizations, including officials, should also be resolved on the basis of the results of current and past work, the document demands. In these cases approporiate measures would be applied on the basis of the results of labor achieved in individual sociopolitical communities and in the country as a whole.

The document also stressed the need for establishing bases for the formation of the part of personal income derived from current work in particular its lower limit for full working hours and the normal work performance of a worker. This personal income must fulfill the requirements for the reproduction of work capabilities and in its gross amounts should comprise the part of the income of the basic organization of associated labor which is allocated according to the bases for payment of taxes and contributions. In conjunction with this priority is advocated for the payment of funds for the part of personal income based on contributions through current work.

In putting these decisions into operation, particular importance should be attached to the social contract on the generation and distribution of income. Consistent realization of the conclusions of the 16th LCY Central Committee session and the stances of the 17th LCY Central Committee session on liberating the economy and on financial consolidation also have exceptional importance. Importance is also attached to the further constitutional transformation of banks around the banking and monetary system. The document advocates an urgent solution to the problems associated with the part of income which is the result of exceptional privileges, the regulation of relations in the area of the free exchange of labor, and further changes in the taxation system and taxation policy.

Conclusions on Critical Analysis

LD170956 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 16 Jan 86

[Text] In Belgrade, the conclusions of the 24th LCY Central Committee session, dealing with the committees' discussion of the Critical Analysis of the Functiong of the Political System, have been published. The beginning of the nine-point document says that the initiative for the analysis was taken by the Central Committee Presidium, and a brief account of how the analysis was produced follows.

The conclusions state that we are faced with a serious delay and with exacerbated contradictions in the development of socialist social relations, and in many spheres with the remnants of statism. This plays into the hands of the various antisocialist forces whose activity has increased in recent years. However, working people are also making increasingly strong demands that socialist forces, with the LC at their head, more resolutely oppose deviationist tendencies. The Central Committee supports the approach, assessments, and basic directions of the activities contained in the Critical Analysis.

The Critical Analysis indicates, conclusions of the LCY Central Committee session stress, that many weaknesses also arise out of the fact that the subjective forces are still not carrying out their established guiding and integrating role in society. The LC, as the leading ideological and action force in society, has not yet transformed itself into a league which is active in class and society. It is stressed that instead of the widespread criticism of the system prevalent at the moment, a start should be made on creatively changing and expanding the way its institutions function. The LC must resolutely oppose all demands which bring into question the role of the working class, the equality of our nations and nationalities and the constitutional concept of the federation.

KOSOVO OFFICIAL CITED ON NATIONALISM SITUATION

LD260042 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1835 GMT 25 Jan 86

["'Excerpts' from the address of Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo" -- TANJUG headline]

[Excerpts] Pristina, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- As for halting the Serbian and Montenegrin emigration, it must be noted that a positive change has been accomplished and that the results achieved in the return to Kosovo of people of non-Albanian nationality cannot be denied. We raised this issue as an essential condition for all in Yugoslavia, for it is in our interests in Kosovo that it is open for the whole country. This, however, does not mean that people from Kosovo should not go anywhere in Yugoslavia in search of a means of existence.

Frankly speaking, I did not believe that we would achieve all of this. Individuals say that the figure of 2,500 returnees is not a big number; however, if it is borne in mind that we succeeded in employing 100 people of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality at Pristina University, this is no small matter. There are also positive changes at Trepca [mines] and in the Djakovica municipality and in other places, although we have not overcome all the difficulties and problems which appear in this area, Kolj Siroka, president of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists (LC) of Kosovo said in a conversation with Communists on Radio TV Pristina.

Kolj Siroka also noted that insufficient attention is being paid to results achieved. This is forming a distorted public opinion, confusion is creeping in, and an unreal and (?irrational) picture is being created, which can often have a defeatist effect and demoralize people.

Speaking of the need to struggle against nationalism, Siroka warned that things are sometimes distorted and people see the negative things and nationalism only in another nation and not in their own. The epithet of a fighter against another nationalism is acquired by struggling against one's own nationalism. It is easy, let us say, for someone who speaks or writes Serbian to criticize Albanian nationlism or vice-versa. So we must, he stressed, first of all fight against nationalism in our own nation to gain the right to criticize others. But things are sometimes confused and it is stressed that the nationalism "of others is stimulating our nationalism." This means action is taken in accordance with the logic that one's own nationalism is flaunted and then the situation is reached where it is said, "You are tolerating your own nationalism and because of this you are giving only me black looks."

Advocating a more effective struggle against nationalism, Siroka pointed to the need to remove conditions enabling the creation of nationalist narrow-mindedness and cited a few cases to illustrate this.

For example, Siroka said, if a partisan song is sung in Albanian, the impression is gained that there were no other partisans in the world. Or, if an Albanian girl is compared with a Serbian girl, then the Albanian girl is much more highly praised than the Serbian girl, as if Serbian girls were not partisans. These are very bad things, Siroka said.

Unfortunately, there are other examples as well. Let us say a girl from (?Xpiran) sings about the Comintern and the same thing also happens in the village of Nedakovac near Vucitrn. It is virtually said that kolkhoz and sovkhoz farms are still needed and all those good things which we once had, Siroka concluded. [passage as received]

Speaking of some excesses in historiography and the cherishing of tradition, the president of the Provincial Committee of the Kosovo LC noted that the favorite subject of historical science was the "Comitadji" movement [kacacko pokret ili komite], until a certain time ago, in which it seems to have been forgotten that the Albanians had been followers of (Dmitrija Tucovic). Unfortunately, even now there are cases of someone appearing and saying that it is permitted today to speak on absolutely anything and even to write books of dubious value and allegedly no one has the right to give him a warning for it. Such is the case with this "scientist" of ours who spoke about the origin of Serbs and "discovered" the origin of Serbs in the Turkish word "Serbez." It is a similar situation, Siroka recalled, with other "scientists," who claim that some nationalities in our country do not have any origin at all.

At the conclusion of his address, Kolj Siroka also spoke on the preparations for holding party congresses and conferences, stressing that Communists cannot sit with their arms folded in this period and expect that they will solve things all on their own.

ITALIAN PRESIDENT COSSIGA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Arrival in Dubrovnik

LD251305 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1209 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- President of the Italian Republic Francesco Cossiga arrived today in Dubrovnik on a friendly visit to Yugoslavia at the invitation of Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency. Cossiga was welcomed at Dubrovnik Airport by President of the SFRY Presidency Radovan Vlajkovic. Also present were representatives of the SR of Croatia, the town of Dubrovnik, and the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs. Yugoslav-Italian talks will begin this afternoon.

Talks With Vlajkovic

LD260051 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2013 GMT 25 Jan 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 25 Jan (TANJUG) -- This afternoon in Dubrovnik talks began between Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic, who arrived today on a working and friendly visit to our country. During the 2-hour talks which the two presidents had in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on a number of topics; but most attention was paid to the international situation and East-West relations in the light of the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting. The talks noted the need for greater efforts to exploit the atmosphere created after the meeting between the U.S. and Soviet leaders, to improve international cooperation, and to strengthen peace and security in the world. The Italian president remarked on the significance he attaches to the Yugoslav policy of nonalignment. The two presidents had talks in general terms about European problems and also bilateral relations.

It is understood that stress was placed on the fact that the comprehensive relations that are developing between Yugoslavia and Italy in the spirit of mutual trust and respect between two countries with different sociopolitical systems have significance for strengthening peace and security not only in the Mediterranean area but also in the world. The need and readiness were expressed to improve these relations on the well-known principles which mark overall relations between the two countries.

This afternoon talks also began between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mario Fioret, Italian under secretary of state for foreign affairs. Their talks concerned bilateral questions and, like the talks between the two presidents, will be continued tomorrow.

Second Round of Talks Held

LD270517 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2240 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- The final round of talks between Radovan Vlajkovic, President of the SFRY Presidency, and Francesco Cossiga, president of the Republic of Italy, ended in Villa Lapad in Dubrovnik this evening.

The talks were devoted to the international situation, particularly the situation in the Mediterranean, as well as bilateral relations and the roles played by Yugoslavia and Italy in the efforts to resolve international problems. The talks were conducted in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, and it was stated that the two countries share similar views about the ways of solving international problems, particularly those concerning the region to which they both belong. As for bilateral relations, the two presidents and their aides agreed that there was scope for further promoting the existing comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy, particularly in the economic sphere.

In the part of the talks devoted to the situation in the Mediterranean, particular reference was made to the fight against international terrorism. The Italian president is reported to have stressed that Italy did differentiate between the efforts to find a just solution to the Palestinian issue and terrorism, which was not the way to solve the region's political problems.

Noting the need for resuming detente and the Helsinki spirit, Radovan Vlajkovic stressed that they were of vital importance for solving world problems. In that context, the Mediterranean must not be used as a setting for the rivalries between the great powers. Referring to well-known Yugoslav views regarding the fight against international terrorism, Radovan Vlajkovic warned that the struggle should not be used as a pretext for using force against the sovereignty and independence of individual countries and, in particular, that the struggle against international terrorism could not be equated with the struggle of liberation movements.

In the part of the talks dealing with the activity of the movement of nonaligned countries, the Italian president emphasized Italy's high opinion of the movement's role in international relations, and especially Yugoslavia's activity within it. For his part, Radovan Vlajkovic informed his guest about Yugoslavia's activity within the movement aimed at enabling it, as an independent factor, to play and even greater role in the efforts to resolve the world's pressing political and economic problems. In this context, reference was also made to the preparations for the eighth summit of nonaligned countries in Harare. The two presidents also covered the economic problems facing the developing countries and stressed the need for the solutions to be found on the basis of joint interests with the developed countries.

Discussing relations between Yugoslavia and Italy in view of the separate talks conducted between Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs, and Mario Fioret, undersecretary in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the two presidents highly assessed the comprehensive cooperation that exists between the countries. In this context, reference was made to Italy's support for Yugoslav appeals for increased cooperation with the EEC. Both sides agreed on a whole series of measures aimed at promoting bilateral cooperation in both the economic and political spheres, as well as other forms of cooperation. Particular stress was placed on the need to continue to implement the Osimo agreements. The two presidents also discussed the problems that the Slovene minority in Italy and the Italian minority in Yugoslavia encounter. It was agreed that they should be an instrument for further developing trust between the peoples of both countries.

Economic, Cultural Links Discussed

LD270530 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2330 GMT 26 Jan 86

[Text] Dubrovnik, 26 Jan (TANJUG) -- Budimir Loncar, deputy federal secretary for foreign affiars, and Mario Fioret, under secretary in the Italian Ministry for Foreign Affairs, concentrated in the talks they conducted during Francesco Cossiga's visit to our country on specific issues of promoting bilateral cooperation in the economic sphere.

It was agreed that significant prospects exist for increasing economic cooperation, particularly in view of the new Yugoslav law on foreign capital investment. It was stressed that this should facilitate links not only between large firms in both countries, but between the smaller ones as well since they represent an important factor in the Italian economy. Reference was also made to the possibilities of both countries joining forces in the projects dealing with infrastructures, as they are both interested in more stable transportation links. Cooperation in fisheries and marine industries was discussed in detail. In the discussion about financial cooperation, the assistance that Italy has been extending to Yugoslavia in the latter's efforts to repay its foreign debts was highly appreciated. An agreement was also reached on measures to promote cultural cooperation and all other forms of comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy as well as on improving the position of the Slovene minority in Italy and that of the Italian minority in Yugoslavia. The talks between Loncar and Mario Fioret, like the talks between the two presidents, proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

Cossiga, Vlajkovic Statements

AU271735 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] Francesco Cossiga, president of the Republic of Italy, today concluded the 3-day visit to Yugoslavia and left Dubrovnik. The prominent guest was seen off at Dubrovnik's Cilipi Airport by Radovan Vlajkovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, Ema Derosi-Bjelajac, president of the Croatian Presidency, and other Yugoslav personalities. Our special correspondent Dragan Petrovic reports from Dubrovnik:

Upon the conclusion of this meeting of Adriatic neighbors, we asked the two presidents to make assessments, especially for Belgrade and Zagreb radios, of the talks and overall Yugoslav-Italian relations. This is what President Francesco Cossiga said:

[Begin Cossiga recording in Italian with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] I am of the opinion -- and I think that the president of the SFRY Presidency can confirm this -- that our talks were not only useful, but exceptionally useful. This could, after all, be supposed, given the exceptional character of the relations that exist between our governments and our peoples. This is why the talks we had here were free, extremely friendly, and extremely frank, encompassing all international, multilateral, and bilateral questions of mutual and common interest. Given my position as president of the republic in a parliamentary system, it is clear that our talks could not have touched upon completely specific aspects of individual questions. However, in spite of that, I think that what we were talking about will be very important for specific actions by my country's government that will continue cooperation with the Yugoslav Government in that respect.

At the same time, the assistant of your minister of foreign affairs and his colleague, the under secretary in the Italian Ministry of Foreign Affairs, had much more operational talks about multilateral and bilateral relations, and did so, I think, in a very satisfactory way. Therefore, I assess my visit to Yugoslavia as exceptionally significant, not only because of the proof of friendship I received from your side, but also because our relations are an example of successful life together in peace and of cooperation that contributes to human civilization. [end recording]

Let us now hear how SFRY Presidency President Radovan Vlajkovic assessed the meeting and talks with Francesco Cossiga, president of the Italian Republic, and overall relations between Yugoslavia and Italy:

[Radovan Vlajkovic recording] Well, President Cossiga has made a very substantial assessment and I completely agree with his assessment. I am particularly glad that he felt very comfortable in our environment and that his feelings about the meeting he had with me and with us here are as he expressed them. I have to say that I actually expected such a cordial meeting with Mister President, because relations between Yugoslavia and Italy are on such a level that it would have been strange had they not been like that.

Although Mister Cossiga has said that we have not had negotiatory talks, I would nevertheless add that we have talked about all questions that are of interest for the world today, particularly for our bilateral relations, and that there were no questions that we felt should be avoided for any reason. I think that we understood each other here very well.

If you want me to satisfy your journalistic curiosity and say whether there were also some questions on which we disagreed, I think you would get a very lean (?answer). There were probably assumptions that there will be more discussions about some issues. I can tell you that these issues were not avoided, but that our assistants [saradnici] had exactly the kind of approach that results from our overall relations, and we are very satisfied with the way they held those talks. The talks have concluded exactly in such a way that we are going forward and removing all that is hampering us by means of our overall cooperation, which in all aspects is very substantial and friendly. [end recording]

Mideast, Terrorism Concerns Cited

AU272005 Rome ANSA in English 1940 GMT 27 Jan 86

[Text] (ANSA) Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia, January 27 -- Italy and Yugoslavia have agreed to a periodic exchange of information and views aimed at the formulation of joint positions on the path to follow to guarantee stability in the Mediterranean region, it was learned at the end of Italian President Francesco Cossiga's informal talks here with Yugoslav head of state Radovan Vlajkovic.

Developments in the Middle East and throughout the Mediterranean and international terrorism were the issues at the center of consultations between the two leaders, who said today that a "broad agreement in views had emerged."

Cossiga, citing Yugoslav leadership among the non-aligned nations movement, said the country would have a very important role to play in assuring stability in the Mediterranean.

The deputy Yugoslav foreign minister, Budimir Loncar, who took part in the weekend talks in Dubrovnik, told a press conference that there had been "total agreement" between his nation and Italy. He confirmed that Yugoslavia fully shared the line of "rigor" against terrorism as maintained by the Italian president in his conversations here.

"All acts which might occur outside the territories where peoples are fighting for their independence, their sovereignty and freedom, and which might affect the peace of other countries and claim victims among innocent people, these can be defined as exclusively terrorist acts. And we condemn all such terrorists acts independent of their motives", the Yugoslav diplomat forcefully added.

Loncar, referring to Yugoslavia's "great concern" with tensions in the Mediterranean surrounding U.S. Sixth Fleet maneuvers off the Libya coast, told newsmen: "We feel that you cannot carry forward a dialogue with any country through pressure and acts of force. This is so even if the country in question could be a cause of terrorist acts".

Yugoslavia and Italy agree on the need to "give political solutions to problems", the deputy foreign minister said and added: "A negative event should not create another one; there must be no chain development of negative events".

Moving on to a Maltese Government proposal for a Mediterranean conference to take steps towards the peaceful settlement of controversies in the region, Loncar affirmed, "This is a good thing and we are examining the issues with considerable attention. There must be good conditions to bring (the conference) about as a minimum, the participation of all the countries invited, from Libya to Egypt and all the other Mediterranean countries. But one must be careful, if it is achieved before the time is ripe there could be an effect opposite to the one desired", the Yugoslav spokesman warned.

In conclusion, Loncar said that Italo-Yugoslav cooperation in anti-terrorism "has been going on for some time and is developing well".

Yugoslavia has "normal relations" with Libya, he added and explained that this includes the sale of arms to the North African state, "relations similar to those other countries, including Italy, have with Libya".

MONTENEGRO TO CHANGE COMPOSITION OF PRESIDENCY

LD231253 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0957 GMT 23 Jan 86

[Text] Titograd, 23 Jan (TANJUG) -- In the future, the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Montenegro will have seven members, two fewer than at present. Six members of the Presidency will be elected by delegates to the republic's assembly at a joint session of the assembly's chambers, while the president of the Montenegro IC Central Committee will be an ex-officio member of the Presidency. These changes in the electoral procedure, which are in keeping with the recently adopted changes to the republic's constitution, are expected to be verified by delegates to the Montenegro assembly at their next session.

Under the new provisions, the president of the republic's Presidency will be elected for a 2-year period (the present duration of the term is 1 year only) and cannot be reelected to the post for two consecutive terms or during the presidency members' same term [4 years].